The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL
Barometer 29.96

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 4, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 62. 2 p.m. 70 Humidity „ 89, „ 79

March 2, 1913, Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m. 58, Humidity „ 75, „ 69.

2733 號八初月二年寅甲 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914. 三拜禮 號四月叁英港香

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TELEGRAMS.

THE TEST MATCH.

WIN FOR ENGLAND.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Elizabeth states that in the final Test match England beat South Africa by ten wickets.

South Africa scored 228 in their second venture, Booth taking four wickets for 49 runs and Bird three for 38.

England again batted and scored the required eleven runs without the loss of a wicket.

THE DAVIS CUP.

AMERICA CHALLENGED.

London. Received March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that England, Australia, France, Belgium, Germany and Canada have challenged the United States for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

ROYAL BETROTHALS.

London. Received March 4.

Important political betrothals are impending—namely, the Crown Prince of Greece to Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, and the Crown Prince of Roumania to a daughter of the Czar.

AFRICAN RAILWAY.

A GERMAN VOTE.

London. Received March 4.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved of a vote of £1,570,000 for the Taborarauanda Railway in German East Africa.

INSURANCE SCANDALS.

BOMB OFFENCE VERDICT.

London. Received March 4.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that a gamester named Sylvestro has been indefinitely imprisoned for a period between three and a half and six and a half years, and also fined one thousand dollars, for placing a bomb in the hull of a crowded tenement house.

The evidence revealed wholesale bomb-placing for the sake of obtaining the insurance money.

INDIAN CONDITIONS

A FAVOURABLE REPORT

London Received March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi states that Sir William S. Meyer, member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in his Budget speech pointed out the growth of revenue despite the unfavourable agricultural conditions. He emphasised that the famine reliefs in the drought area were limited. The people were of good heart and their staying power had increased.

LIKE ULSTER.

THE EPIRUS SITUATION.

London. Received March 4.

The situation in the Epirus is somewhat like that in Ulster. The self-proclaimed autonomous Government refuses to be annexed. Albania relies upon the Greek troops, who are refusing to enforce annexation upon their own compatriots, and even deserting to help them.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

DISAPPOINTING FIGURES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 3.

The annual report of the British Army shows that the regimental strength is 274,250, which is the lowest for a decade, and which compares with 253,762 for 1912. There is a deficiency of 8,580.

The strength of the Territorial Army was 246,600, which shows a deficiency of 66,069.

The disappointing recruiting is attributed to the increased competition in the Navy, the working of the Government Labour Exchanges, continued activity of trade, and emigration.

TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

NEW YORK'S PLIGHT.

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's New York correspondent says a blizzard prevailed on Sunday and Monday It is the severest since 1888. No trains are arriving from the west and suburban residents are cut off.

A band of unemployed seized the Presbyterian Church in Fifth Avenue and refused to leave until a collection had been made on their behalf. Many churches are sheltering the homeless.

Three missing liners have arrived after battling with a gale blowing at the rate of 84 miles an hour.

Twenty thousand men are employed in the city removing snow.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

"IMPERTINENT" REPORTS.

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's Lisbon correspondent states that in the Chamber, the Premier, replying to a question whether it was true that an Anlo-German agreement, concerning a German sphere of influence in Portuguese Colonies, had been signed, said that such reports were impertinence. Portugal welcomed foreign enterprise in the Colonies, but it was for Portgyal alone to fix the sphere of action for such enterprise, if acceptable.

MISSIONARY'S ARREST.

THE LATEST STEPS.

London. Received March 3.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said the British Minister at Lisbon had been instructed to impress upon the Portuguese Government the seriousness of the arrest of the Rev. Bowskill, the Baptist missionary. The Portuguese Government had afforded all facilities to the British Consul at Boma to inquire on the spot. The Consul at Loanda states that the Governor General telegraphed to the Governor of Portuguese Congo, who was en route to San Salvador with instructions to release Mr. Bowskill immediately unless there were strict legal reasons for his detention.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

APPROVED BY ASSEMBLY.

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent says after a debate in Committee of the Assembly, the clause of the Indemnity Bill confirming the deportations and banishment of the nine Labour leaders was adopted by 72 votes to 15.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN MURDER.

THE POSITION EXPLAINED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 3.

A prolonged conference has been held by President Wilson and Mr: Bryan, after which the latter informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to Washington, that the committee of investigation would be temporarily abandoned, General Carranza's declaration that Britain should deal with him direct having complicated the situation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland, answering questions, said Mr. Bryan considered it unsafe that the Benton Enquiry Committee should proceed at present.

Despatches Delayed.

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that owing to the prevalence of a blizzard, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is compelled to utilise the naval wireless installation in order to telegraph to the Foreign Office. He telegraphed *via* the Eiffel Tower notifying a delay of several days of the Embassy's dispatches.

The Case of Mr. Bauch.

Reuter's correspondent at Chihuahua says General Villa has intimated that to the best of his belief the German-American named Bauch, who, it was alleged, had been executed by General Villa, is dead. He adds that Bauch was liberated at Ciudad Juarez and doubtless he has been assassinated.

Sir Edward Grey's Statement.

Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a statement in the House of Commons in regard to Mr. Benton's death, said the persistent difficulties in the way of investigation created the strongest presumption that the Mexicans who were responsible desired and intended to conceal the truth He dwelt on the efforts by the United States, and emphasised the point that we had no right to demand that the United States should resort to force. He declared that if the United States did not desire to take further steps, we must reserve the right to secure reparation whenever it was in our power to do so. He pointed out that the idea that Britain should send a force to Mexico was fantastic, while a blockade of the port would only assist those from whom we were demanding reparation.

Rebel Conclave.

London. Received March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Nogalese states that General Carranza has summoned all the rebel leaders to discuss the Benton affair.

RUSSIAN PLOT ECHO.

HUNGARIANS SENTENCED.

London. Received March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Buda Pest states that a trial which has been proceeding for nine weeks has concluded at Marmaross Ziget. The trial was one in which ninety-four Hungarian Ruthenians were charged with complicity in a Russian plot to convert the Ruthenians to the Russian Orthodox Church, and to undermine their allegiance to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The chief accused, Kabal Yuk, was sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment; another named Szabo to three years; thirty others to sentences varying from six months to two and a half years; and the others acquitted.

TELEGRAMS.

BAVARIAN SOLDIERS.

IMPROPERLY TREATED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Munich says the Bavarian Minister of War, in a decree, points out cases which show that the improper treatment of subordinates is not diminishing, in spite of repeated ordinances which warn offenders of the rigorous penalties which will be imposed in the future.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

DETERMINED TO SEE THE KING.

London. Received March 3.

Several of the deported South African Labour leaders attended a meeting of the militant suffragists at Knightsbridge, when Mrs. Dacre Fox announced that the King had not yet replied to Mrs. Pankhurst's request to receive a deputation. If His Majesty was unwise enough to refuse, the deputation would go in any case.

IMMIGRANT SHIPS.

PROTEST AGAINST BILL.

London. Received March 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Germany has joined Italy in protesting against a provision in the Burnett Bill requiring immigrant ships to carry American health inspectors. Both the protests raise the question of the sovereignty over ships.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

Was the Wrong Person made Defendant?

In the Summary Court, this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Woo Sam, 91, Connaught Road West sued the Li Yuen Nung firm, 18 Wing Lok Street, general merchants for the sum of $371.77, due by the defendants to the plaintiff in respect of rent for 132, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. Needham, of Messrs Ewens and Needham, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crew, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for defendants.

Mr. Needham:—I have arranged, my Lord, with my friend to amend my statement of claim.

Mr. Crew:—My friend says we have agreed—he said he wants to amend his statement of claim.

Mr. Needham:—We have agreed.

Mr. Crew:—Oh yes, are have agreed to *one* amendment.

Mr. Needham:—I don't wish to ask for any amendment at present, but I may later on; it is only to meet a possible quibble of my friend.

His Lordship:—Rates and taxes?

Mr. Needham:—I did not know when I issued the writ that the tenant was liable for the rates—I simply added on the rates. Defendants in the case were for some time the tenants of 132, Connaught Road. They have been tenants of the property for over twelve months and the property was sold on November 17, last. Prior to the sale, the landlord, not the present plaintiff, but the old landlord—plaintiff is the new landlord—gave notice to the defendants to quit; an ordinary month's notice to quit. Fifteen days before the sale the notice to quit was sent. I do not think there is any dispute about that notice.

Mr. Crew said that the original notice had been produced by the defendant.

His Lordship: It says deliver back.

Mr. Needham:—I think it is a notice.

His Lordship:—I suppose so.

Mr. Crew said there was a tenancy for a year and it had been extended for a further month; by arrangement they stayed on until the 20th, the day of the sale.

Mr. Needham said the notice was not complied with, and his friend said that was by an arrangement, which he did not admit. The old landlord wrote and gave notice of sale in a second letter. Then the sale took place and his clients bought the property.

His Lordship:—At an auction sale?

Mr. Needham replied that it was a private sale, and they purchased it subject to all existing tenancies. Directly after the sale plaintiff saw the tenants and there was a certain discussion as to the tenancy. The tenant asked if the plaintiff was going to raise his rent and was replied to in the affirmative, being informed that the increase would take place in due course. That apparently annoyed the tenant who said that if the rent was going to be raised he would leave at once He was told that he could not because being a monthly tenant he could not leave without giving proper notice—if he gave proper notice he could leave. Two or three days later defendant saw the landlord with a view to getting him not to raise the rent.

His Lordship:—Then, or not at all?

Mr. Needham:—In the near future. By arrangement, said Mr. Needham, an extension was allowed, the plaintiff reserving the right immediately to let the premises to any tenant who could be got to pay the increased rate of rent. A letter was received from defendants' lawyers saying that it would be convenient to continue until November 30 and they said they were instructed to ascertain for their clients if plaintiff agreed to that, the defendants to pay from the 21st to the 30th, paying their former rental.

Mr. Crew said that although he had not raised the point, in this case the wrong person was made defendant.

Judgment was reserved.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

STATEMENT NEXT WEEK.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the completion of the financial business had been arranged, and consequently he would make his promised Home Rule statement on Monday.

Under the Parliamentary Act, Mr. Birrell for a third time formally introduces the Home Rule Bill to-morrow for first reading. It will not be discussed until after Mr. Asquith's statement on Monday. Only the leaders will speak, and two or three weeks will elapse before the second reading is begun in order that all parties may digest the Premier's remarks.

HOME RULE COVENANT.

PRESS OPINION.

London. Received March 3.

The Unionist papers give prominence to the manifesto against Home Rule as a new and solemn covenant, and the Liberal papers speak of it as "Milner's League."

The declaration concludes with the words:—"If the Bill is passed, I hold myself justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent it being put into operation, and more particularly to prevent the forces of the Crown being used to deprive the people of Ulster of their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom."

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL FUNDS.

REDUCTION MOTION

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London. Received March 3.

The Radical motion for the reduction of the Supplementary Naval Estimates was rejected by 237 votes to 34.

A "Scene".

London. Received March 3.

There was a "scene" in the House of Commons on a motion by Lord Robert Cecil, Unionist M.P. for Hitchin, to reduce the supplementary naval estimates.

Mr. Leif Jones, Liberal M.P. for Rusholiffe, attempted to speak amid persistent Opposition cries of "Divide" and Ministerial protests.

Mr. Winston Churchill appealed to both sides not to discuss the Navy with party heat. He said members were only anxious to divide in order to ascertain whether there were more Liberals than Conservatives present.

The Chairman called Mr. Churchill to order, and the First Lord of the Admiralty apologised for his remark.

The motion was defeated by 272 votes to 132.

Estimates Adopted.

Later.

The House of Commons has adopted the supplementary estimates.

RUSSIA & MONGOLIA.

A SIGNIFICANT REPORT.

London. Received March 3.

Telegrams from Urga received in St. Petersburg state that the Hutukhu declined to receive the Russian Diplomatic Agent on the Mongolian New Year's Day, on the ground of illness. The Russian authorities apparently made drastic representations, for a semi-official message since received states that all the Mongolian Ministers have apologised and honours have been rendered to the Russian flag.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

A terrible blizzard has been experienced in New York.

The supplementary naval estimates have been adopted by the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith is to make his promised statement on the Home Rule Bill on Monday.

England beat South Africa by ten wickets in the final Test match.

The Assembly Committee at Capetown has confirmed the deportations of Labour leaders.

Sir Edward Grey says the idea that Britain should send a force to Mexico is fantastic.

Six countries have challenged America for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

Heavy sentence has been passed on a New York gamester for bombplacing in connection with insurance scandals.

There was a "scene" in the Commons on the supplementary naval estimates, Mr. Churchill being called to order.

Big decreases in the strength of the British Regular Army and the Territorials are disclosed by last year's report.

Some interesting points raised in connection with the Hanyehping loan are mentioned in a special telegram to-day.

Reports of an Anglo-German agreement concerning Portuguese Colonies are described by the Portuguese Premier as impertinent.

The betrothals are impending of the Crown Prince of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, and the Crown Prince of Roumania and a daughter of the Czar.

NEWS.

Notes on the exhibits at the Flower Show appear in this issue.

Log book appears on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

The judgments in the Chung Sau-nam case are given in full in this issue.

General news and an article on Parliamentary bores appear on page 3.

The sergeants mess of the D.C.L.I. held a ball last night on the anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 5.

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. 11. 30 a.m.

Friday March 6.

Auction Chinese Porcelain—G. P. Lammert's Sale Room—2. 20 p.m.

Saturday, March 7.

Auction of Chinese Porcelain G. P. Lammert's Sale Room—2. 30 p.m.

Tuesday March 10.

Furniture Sale. Chatham Road—2. 45 p.m.

Wednesday March 11.

Annual General Meeting—Hongkong Gymkhana Club—5. 15. p.m.

Saturday March 14.

Devonian Society Annual Dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

Langkats.

A fair amount of business has been done in Langkats to-day, and the quotation has advanced from the opening price of 54 to 57.1-2 at the close of the day.

Colony's Health.

In addition to nine cases of plague, the communicable diseases notified last week were four of small-pox, all fatal; six of enteric fever, three fatal; and two non-fatal occurrences of diphtheria. All were Chinese with the exception of one of the plague cases (an Indian), and one of the diphtheria occurrences (a European).

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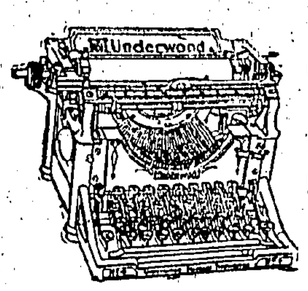

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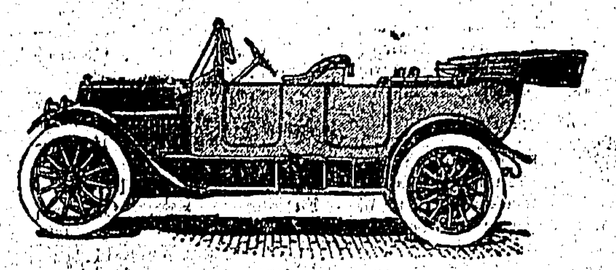

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Philippines' Gold Industry.

The new Tariff Act passed by the United States Government involved a loss to the revenue of the Philippine Government estimated at not less than two million pesos per annum; and the Government of the Islands has in consequence been put to strenuous efforts to devise ways and means of making up this loss. Considerable retrenchments have been made in administrative charges, notably in the salary scales, and several proposals for new taxation have been considered. A tax has been put on the pearling industry, another on travelling pedlars of general merchandise, and among other projects discussed have been a heavy tax on chewing tobacco, an "inheritance tax," and a tax on the output of gold. The last-named proposal seems to have excited the strongest opposition. It was proposed by the Collector of Internal Revenue that an *ad valorem* tax of 3 per cent. should be put upon the gold output, which, as we pointed out in a recent article, is annually increasing. His argument was that gold-mining is a transient business; it was taxed in many parts of the United States and in other countries of the world, and he saw no reason why miners, whether for gold, silver, lead or copper, should be exempt while the merchants paid a tax on their business. The case against the tax is that it "discourages industry."

South China Morning Post.

The Langkat Boom.

The representative of the general agents returned from Sumatra in December last and it seems inconceivable that the information he gleaned on the spot has not leaked out by this time. The secretive policy of Langkat directors has too often been condemned to call for further comment here, but when the annual meeting comes round, as it will in a few weeks, it is to hoped that notwithstanding the excellent showing of the past month, disapproval of a policy which does not serve the best interests of the shareholders will again be most emphatically expressed. The importance of the issue at stake is sufficient justification for the shareholders to take a firm stand in impressing upon the Directors and General Managers of the Langkat Company the expediency of taking the shareholders into their confidence more than they have done in the past.

China Mail.

The Race in Naval Armaments.

The abnormal output of 1911 in warships, as indicated by tonnage launched, has not been equalled even in 1913, notwithstanding the known desire of most Powers to add to their fleet. The total number of warships launched throughout the world was 180 vessels, of 676,909 tons displacement. This exceeds the tonnage launched in the previous year by about 142,000 tons and is the largest reached with the exception of 1911. The output for that year was 92,000 tons greater than in 1913. While the British output in 1913 was exceeded in at least two previous years, the German total is the highest recorded. Thus the British Navy tonnage is 42 vessels of 187,565 tons in 1913, or 33,864 tons less than in 1911, while the German total is 25 vessels of 148,100 tons, or nearly 50,000 tons more than in 1912, and nearly 22,000 tons more than in 1911. In the five years 1909-13 the British production per annum averaged 160,879 tons, as compared with 98 309 tons in the previous quinquennial period 1904-8, showing an increase of 62,570 tons, equal to about 63 per cent, while the German output in the past quinquennial period averaged per annum 104,878 tons, and in the previous five years 51,319 tons, an increase of 53,559 tons, or 105 per cent.

For a good solid meal at la Carte or Table D'Hote with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best, ALEXANDRA Cafe.

GENERAL NEWS.

M. Sarraut.

M. Sarraut, Governor-General of Indo-China, who recently visited Hongkong, has arrived in Paris from the Colony. At Marseilles he was banquetted by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. M. Sarraut says he has not finally left Indo-China, but intends to return to his post.

The Tosa Maru.

The Tosa Maru, the N. Y. K. boat which was obliged to put back to Singapore owing to an outbreak of fire in one of the holds, has been surveyed and, as no serious damage was done to the vessel, she has departed for the China ports on her way to Kobe.

Coal Consumption Statistics

Approximately 185 million tons of coal are annually consumed in the United Kingdom. A large portion of this—over 60 million tons—is used for steam raising in factories, while for domestic purposes 34 million tons are required, which is also nearly the figures of the iron and steel industries. Mines require 20 million tons, while gas-works use up only 15 millions, and railways 13 million tons per annum."

"Baggage-Smashing."

The English traveller who writes to say that he is delighted with everything in America except the American habit of smashing up travellers' baggage deserves considerable applause. It may be, says the *Galveston Daily News*, that this Englishman has put his finger on a national abuse which is as costly to us as some of the abuses about which Congressmen wrangle in legislative halls and political orators wax eloquent on a thousand stumps.

Huge Catches.

During the fishing season no few than 394,580 boxes of fresh herring each containing 500 fish, were sent from Lowestoft to Germany; Germany and Russia have been sent also 395,000 barrels of salted herrings, each containing from 600 to 800 fish. Both totals are records, says the *Great Eastern Railway Magazine*. But these figures pale before the total annual catch at Yarmouth and Lowestoft which averages 900,000,000 fish and has sometimes exceeded 1,000,000,000.

Public School Fairs.

Rural school fairs in Ontario, managed entirely by boy and girl scholars, have been a feature during the winter of the movement to develop the interests of boys and girls in agriculture. These fairs have been remarkably successful from every view point, many of them having nearly a thousand entries by pupils of the schools concerned. The idea originated with one of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. Practical encouragement is given by distributing pure seeds and eggs in the spring.

Thyroid Gland Problems.

Diseases of the thyroid gland, whose functions medical scientists have never been certain that they quite understand, were recently discussed in Philadelphia before a meeting of physicians who have made a study of the gland and its diseases their speciality. One doctor said he believed that the iodine compound is produced in the body by the thyroid gland were the most powerful medicinal agents in bringing about natural immunity from tuberculosis. Another told of a colony of miners in the anthracite regions of the State where a majority of the population had goitre; when they left the colony they recovered.

The Elastic Earth.

The German Geodetic Institute at Potsdam and the "Coast and Geodetic Survey" of Washington are engaged in an interesting attempt to redetermine on a more accurate basis the exact distance between America and the centre of Germany. Incidentally the exact distance between American and European territory will be fixed. The new measurements are based on the theory that the earth is not built on the so-called "rigid system," but contains "a certain degree of elasticity." Doubts are said to have arisen in the minds of geographers in recent times as [illegible]

THE PRESS GALLERY.

Parliamentary Journalism Described.

At a dinner which took place at the Authors' Club, Whitehall-court, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P., who was the principal guest, delivered an interesting speech on The Gallery of the House. In the course of his remarks he said that that was not the first time he had had the distinguished honour of being entertained as a guest of the Authors' Club. They could tell how many years it was since he was their guest before when he reminded them that his fellow-guest on that occasion was Mr. Stevens, who died in Ladysmith and was buried there. One of the trifling things which he remembered saying on that occasion was that he was eligible for election to the Authors' Club, as he had never written a book—but he could not claim that clean record that night—because in the interval he had written books—two. His subject for that evening was the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, and he supposed that that gallery was more or less connected with authorship; there was a close connection between them. There had been real authors in the Press Gallery. Charles Dickens was once there; and many books been written by men still in gallery. The distinguished gentleman on his right—Mr. Harry Furniss—went to the gallery long before he did; but he was happy to say that Mr. Furniss's time and his overlapped. He entered the gallery before Mr. Furniss had left. Members of the Press Gallery had a great many rooms placed at their disposal. They had writing rooms, reading-rooms, smoking-rooms, chess-rooms, dining-rooms, a library, and an apartment with a counter running from one end to the other, and with handles, some standing up on the counter, an apartment which he was told by those who knew was called the bar of the Press Gallery. It was in these rooms—not always in the bar, sometimes in other rooms—they did their work. The mention of the men who began life in the Press Gallery, and became authors, like Dickens, reminded him that others had begun there who had not gone in for authorship, among them being Sir Edward Clarke, one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day, and others who had achived distinction in other walks of life.

Tone of the Press Gallery.

The Press Gallery had a tone, and always had had, of its own. The chairman had talked of the tone of that club, and he could say that the prevailing tone of the Press Gallery was one of brotherly feeling displayed by one member to another. He had never yet known a Pressman, if he could help another by giving him a bit of information, though they might be on hostile papers, refuse to render his aid on the slightest hint that it would be acceptable. He could assure them that there was a very long struggle before anyone was allowed to engaged in the occupation of reporting in the House of Commons. If they went back to comparatively recent times in the history of reporting, to the days of that grand old rugged warrior of literature, Dr. Johnson, what did they find? He sat in a garret in Fleet-street, and turned out most eloquent speeches for the members of Parliament. Dr. Johnson had the true journalist instinct. If they tried to trace the origin of Parliamentary reporting they must go back many centuries before Dr. Johnson's time. Plutarch in one of his "Lives" referred to a debate in the Roman Senate, and mentioned that the speeches were taken down by means of "dots and signs that were equivalent to words." There they got shorthand writing.

Parliamentary Bores.

He wondered how many people there present knew that there was still standing on the order book of the House of Commons, unrepealed, a standing order to this effect: "It is a gross breach of privilege to print or publish anything relating to proceedings in any house." That was still there, while at the same time the House of Commons and the House of Lords have their official staff of reporters. There had been a long struggle over the question of reporting the proceedings of the House. In 1728 there was very great trouble, and on one night two contradictory views of the benefit or otherwise of reporting Parliamentary speeches. A Mr. Winnington said: "If we don't put a speedy stop to this practice you will have the speeches of this House every day printed, and we shall be looked on as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth." There was a good deal to be said for that view, remarked the speaker. Mr. Pelham said, "Let them alone. They make better speeches for us than we can make for ourselves."

What was turned out by the Press Gallery consisted, roughly, of two main classes, the sketch and the report, continued Mr. Hughes. He did not mind admitting that sometimes in the Parliamentary sketch one might detect something like the faintest suspicion, a tinge, of party bias or feeling. He had suffered from it himself. One sketch writer said of his first speech that he had treated the House of Commons to a lot of stuff that might have gone down in the tap room of a village ale-house. Reporters in the Press Gallery were impartial because they were indifferent. They did not care twopence what was said. He remembered when he first went into the gallery he remarked to a veteran of forty years' service what a bore it was when men made such long speeches. He replied, "My dear fellow, what does it matter? If one fool is not talking another one will be." There one got the tone of the Press Gallery.

IF you have lost your appetite, one of the big Variety to dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is Sure to tempt you.

There was one group in the House of Commons, preceded Mr. Hughes, who provided a good deal of copy for sketch writers, a large group, with members in every party and every social status or class that send people there; he meant the Parliamentary bores.

The Chairman, said the speaker, had referred to the members of the Press Gallery hearing the truth in the House of Commons. There were several forms of truth to be found in that assembly. There was the contingent truth—that which was not absolute, but was contingent on something else. Then there was the complex truth—as it existed in the mind as distinct from the reality. There was a good deal of that in the House of Commons. He would, however, recommend the formal truth, agreement with a possibility. It was possible to outrage even formal truth. If he were to say a Chancellor of the Exchequer murdered his grand-mother and then danced on her coffin, it would be no answer to produce the old lady alive and well. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could have done it, and therefore it was in agreement with formal truth that he did do it.

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Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211

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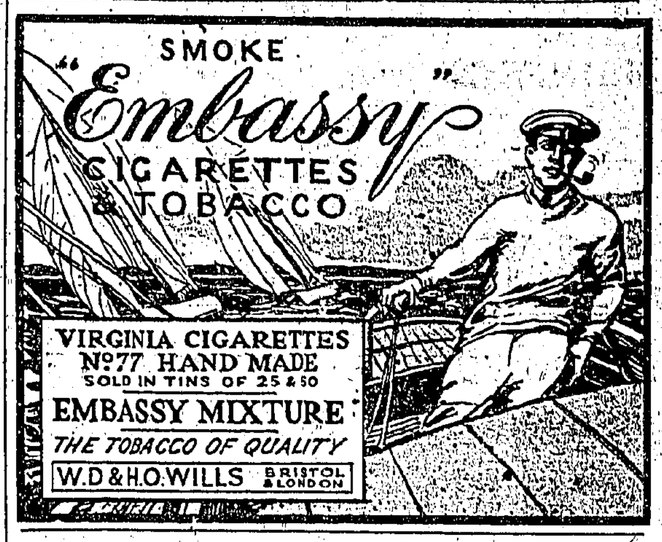

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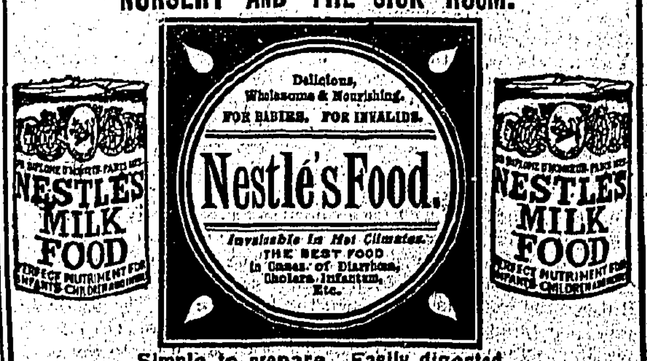

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914.

RADIUM FOR THE NATION.

Quite recently a reasoned protest was made by one of leading British physicians against the difficulties of procuring radium for the treatment of diseases, and also against the manner in which the price of this wonderful substance is artifically inflated. The points raised have, it would appear, their counterpart in the United States where much the same conditions are found to prevail. It is in Colorado and Utah that the principal radium mines of America are located, and we notice that of late there has been quite a "rush" of prospectors to these parts. The result is seen in a prompt move by the Mines Committee of the House Representatives, which is preparing a Bill for Government control of the nation's radium output. It is not intended to withdraw the radium lands from private entry, but the idea is to reserve to the Government the right to buy and reduce all radium ores. So far as they have been revealed by investigation, the radium deposits of the country are known to be limited; hence the proposal for immediate action to prevent private monopoly.

It is been well established within the past few years that radium, when applied in time, is a cure for superficial cancer, while in some quarters the view is held that there is no reason to doubt its effectiveness as a cure for internal cancer, provided a large amount of the mineral is brought into use. However that may be, there can be no denying the fact that it has very wonderful properties and is of the utmost value to medical men, and there are good grounds for believing that a tithe of its virtues have not yet been discovered. At the present time treatment by radium is a privilege that only the richer classes can participate in, and for that reason the plan of the authorities in America to place the radium mines of the country under direct Governmental control and to operate them, not for gain, but for the benefit of humanity, is a most praiseworthy one. That some such step was needed seems amply proved by the fact that nearly half of the American supply of extracted radium is being used on one rich Congressman who is suffering from cancer, and whose money enables him to secure such a supply of the precious material. It appears, however, that Government conservation is only part of the programme contemplated. The real principle, says one of the New York papers, is, by the creation of an insistent demand, to induce such appropriate action, public and private, that enough radium will be extracted from ores now known to exist to treat every case of cancer which may be benefited by the action of the radium rays. Thus it is hoped that whereas at present radium is scarce and extremely costly, in a few years there will be radium depots all over the country available for all.

It is a good sign that the authorities have perceived the need for quick action, for with the great demand which is likely to be forthcoming for radium in the future, there were good reasons to fear that the lands would become the basis of private speculation. Hitherto the world has not known the full value of the wonderful substance, simply because of the small amount of the mineral available, which has meant that it has not been used to any great extent in experiments owing to the necessity for it in cases where a cure is known to be possible. It is a wise and noble plan which the United States Government has in mind, and one which, if carried out, should place within the reach of the hospitals scattered up and down the country the maximum amount of this marvellous healing substance.

Our Shrinking Army.

Those who have been advocating the cause of national service will find much matter for effective argument in the report on the British Army for last year. It will be seen from a telegram to-day that the regimental strength is the lowest for a decade, being over 8,000 men below 1912, while in the Territorial Army there is an astounding deficiency of close on 67,000 men. These figures are, to say the least of it, disappointing, and they will surely give a fillip to the campaign of the conscriptionists. The factors which are quoted to explain the falling away may or may not represent the real causes. But the point to be kept in mind is that there is a serious shrinkage.

Explained But—

It does not help matters to say that the deficiencies can be explained readily. The chief fact is that the defensive forces of the country are very substantially fewer than they were. That being the case, there would appear to be much in the arguments of those who say that a change in our military system is needed. Forced service may be objectionable to Britishers, but if the requisite men cannot be found in any other way, there seems nothing else for it. The safety of the country cannot be placed in jeopardy through want of men, even if that want be due to a welcome improvement in trade and a consequent greater number of openings for employment.

INTERPLEADER ACTION.

Two Claimants for $325.

Liu Fo sued the Captain Superintendent of Police, for the return of $325, in the Summary Court, this morning.

Mr. Goldring, of Messrs Goldring and Russ, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Reader Harris appeared for another claimant.

Mr. Harris said that Mr. Goldring had not proved his case for a title to the money now in the hands of the police. His (Mr. Harris') client was prosecuted and dismissed. Then his friend's client came along and thought to claim the money. This action should not have been brought against the Captain Superintendent of Police. The money belonged to his client. Immediately the other claimant for the money came in the C.S.P. dropped out of the case and it was for his Lordship now to say who had the best claim against the police for the money.

Mr. Goldring said that he had received notice from his friend and the police that unless he commenced some action the money would be paid to Mr. Harris' client. He then commenced this action. He believed that the notes in question showed signs of having been buried.

Mr. Harris denied this. The actual notes were not in Court, they were practically new notes but they were now paid into the Treasury and he did not know what had become of them.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

HARBOUR OFFICE EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed various examinations at the Harbour Office during the month of February:—

James Anderson, second mate.
John Henry White, 2nd. class engineer.
Frederich William Robinson, master.
George Brown Valentine Miller, 1st class engineer.
William Henry Crisp, 1st mate.
Harold Gordon William Bache, second mate.
Allan Richard Perrin Shaw, voluntary examination in compass deviation.
Alexander Duff Thomson, master.
Douglass Howell Colson, second mate.
Robert Frimble, second mate.
Adalph Knobloch, second mate.
Griffith Hughes Williams, mate, renewal.
Walter Vincent Atkinson, 2nd class engineer.
William Scott Turnbull, river mate.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY RIGHT ACTION AND TRUE THOUGHT SETS THE SEAL OF ITS BEAUTY ON PERSON AND FACE.—Ruskin.

The Weather.

Lower levels 8 a.m. Temp. 63, haze.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54 clear.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Chenan at 1.15 p.m. to-day.

American Mail.—Left per s.s. Panama Maru at 1 p.m. to-day.

German Mail.—Due per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich at noon to-morrow.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Empress of Japan at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Raub Output.

The Raub output for the past four weeks has been 1,295 ozs. gold.

Visitors.

His Excellency and Lady von Schlosser are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Police Inspection.

His Excellency the Governor inspects the Hongkong Police Force to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Worcester Leave.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester left to-day by the P. and O. s.s. Nore for home on holiday.

Company Meeting.

The meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company is to be held at 11.30 to-morrow.

Left for Canton.

H. E. Baron von Haxthausen and party left to-day by a German gunboat for Canton where it is expected they will stay until Saturday.

Indian Injured.

The Water Police sent to hospital yesterday an Indian suffering from injuries said to have been received in a fight with five others.

Latest Advertisement.

The consignees' notice concerning the s.s. Radnorshire is issued.—Page 5.

The consignees' notice concerning the s.s. Tubingen is issued.—Page 5.

Coxswain's Loss.

The Chinese coxswain of the P. and O. steam launch Jeannette has complained to the Police that yesterday $50 was stolen from his cabin. Two of the crew are reported to have absconded.

Through the Trap Door.

Entering through the trap door on the roof, some thieves relieved a Chinese married lady in Lyndhurst Terrace of a jacket valued at $2 and a silver watch and chain worth $20.

Rehearsals Commence.

Rehearsals for Stainer's "Crucifixion," which is to be rendered in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday, have now commenced. They take place at 6.15 p.m. at the Cathedral on Thursday.

Street Gambling.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, a man, who had been caught indulging in street gambling, was charged with that offence and also with assaulting a Chinese officer in the execution of his duty. On the first count he was fined five dollars and on the second ten.

Steamer Sold.

The British steamer Vennachar, 4,417 tons, has been sold to Japanese buyers and will be registered at Dairen. She was built in 1904 by Messrs. Russell and Co., Port Glasgow, with dimensions 369.7ft. by 49.8ft. by 19ft. and was owned by Messrs. Gow, Harrison and Co.

The Satsuma Damaged.

The steamer Satsuma, which is due here from New York on March 14, put into St. Michaels on January 27 owing to damage sustained in heavy weather. Her fore hatch was reported stove in and the steering chains carried away. No damage to the cargo was reported. After taking in 200 tons bunker coal the vessel sailed on January 29 and passed the canal on February 17.

CHUNG SAU-NAM CASE.

Full Text of the Judgment.

In yesterday's issue was given a summary of the Judgment given in the Chung Sau-nam case. The full text of the Judgment appears below.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, said:—

These proceedings in habeas corpus are directed against a committal by a Police Magistrate of this Colony of the fugitive criminal for extradition under section 10 the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889. That section is based on section 10 of the Extradition Act of 1870.

Before coming to the facts it is desirable to state the position of this Court in relation to the decision of the Magistrate under the section named. There are abundant authorities to show that this Court is not a Court of appeal from the Magistrate's decision on the evidence. The Court can only on an application for habeas corpus entertain the question of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to commit, namely, whether the crime is an extradition crime or whether it is of a political character, and whether there was any evidence upon which the Magistrate can commit (exparte Sileti 18 T.L.R. 771 and see also R. v. Guerin 60 L.T. 538, R. v. Huynet 29 L.T. 41, R. v. Maurer 10 Q.B.D. 513. In re Arton 1890 1 Q.B. at 518).

The fugitive at the time of the alleged offences was superintendent ("Kam Li") of the Canton Treasury and Chan Kwing-ming was then Governor General (Tutuh). On 4th. August the Tutuh issued an order in Chinese under his signature addressed to the Commissioner of Finance, Treasury, the translation of which is as follows.

> "Please at once pay in foreign notes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and remit to Shanghai to be sent in turn to Nanking to be used as Military Expenditure. This is the order."

This order was received by the fugitive, Chung Sau-nam, was brought by him to the Treasury and $150,000 was paid to him and his receipt and seal or chop affixed to the order. There was also a paving out slip made out by an official of the Treasury which was sealed or chopped by the fugitive. The reason for the order being honoured to the extent of $150,000 and not $250,000 is that there was not sufficient money in the Treasury to meet it. The payment was made by two cheques, one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Canton for $100,000 and the other for $50,000 on the International Bank at Canton. It appears, then, from the affidavit of the fugitive, dated 16th October, 1913, and made in a civil action now pending, that he subsequently obtained drafts on the Hongkong and International Bank in Hongkong for the two sums of money from the respective branches of the two Banks at Canton. That he was instructed by Chan Kwing-ming to proceed to Hongkong and cash the cheques and hand the proceeds to him. That he came to Hongkong accordingly and went to the two Banks where he ultimately negotiated the cheques. As to transactions in Hongkong relating to the cheques and the position of Chan Kwing-ming in regard to them I shall deal with later. It appears however that the fugitive cashed the cheque for $50,000 on the International Bank placing the sum on fixed deposit in his own name and of the $100,000 the Hongkong Bank draft was mostly deposited in fugitive's name in the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong.

Speaking briefly, the charges against the fugitive are stealing the two cheques, embezzlement of the two sums of $100,000 and $50,000 and fraudulent conversion of the two valuable securities and the proceeds to his own use. He is also charged with stealing a certain paying out book. I shall have occasion to refer to the evidence on this later.

Now it is admitted that it is not necessary to formulate specific charges on extradition proceedings and furthermore that the preferring of such specific charges is unusual. What is required is that the Magistrate shall be satisfied that the evidence produced against the fugitive is such as would justify the committal of the accused for trial here if the crimes alleged had been committed in the Colony. The Crown however, for the purpose presumably of informing the fugitive definitely of what he had to meet, elected to prefer specific charges and the result has been that long arguments have been addressed to the Court as if these charges had formed the subject of an indictment. I think on this point, however, the duty of the Court is simple and it is to ascertain whether there was evidence before the Magistrate upon which he could find—it is not necessary to go further—that an offence had been committed in China according to our law which comes within the schedule of extradition crimes.

The learned counsel for the fugitive criticised severely the judgment of learned Magistrate and in particular as to his delegating to himself the functions of a jury and to his failure to give effect to the ruling in Wong Kacheong 1. H.K.L.R. p. 22. Now the powers of a Magistrate under section 9 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance are the same as if he were hearing an indictable offence under sec. 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890. The powers of a Magistrate under the Extradition Act are fully dealt with in the notes in Biron and Chalmers and in Clarke on Extradition. Biron says "except for the limitations 'as near as may be' the Magistrate has exactly the same powers as if he were hearing an indictable offence. That limitation means as near as may be consistent with the Extradition Act 1870. . . Apart from any limitation of the Magistrate's powers and jurisdiction, express or implied, in the Extradition Acts the the duty of a Magistrate is identical with that of a Magistrate sitting under the Indictable Offences Act, i.e. to consider whether there is a prima facie case against the accused of the crime of which he is accused according to English law and if so to commit him." Then the judgment in Wong Kacheong's case adopting this position says "But sec. 10 of the Extradition Ordinance must clearly be read subject to sec. 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance of 1890. And by the second part of that article the Magistrate is to commit the prisoner if in his opinion the evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of accused'. This provision is copied verbatim from the English Act 11 and 12 Vict, C. 42 sec. 25." Then Clarke on Extradition as to the duties of a Magistrate appears to regard the discretion of a Magistrate in Extradition as more limited than on an ordinary indictable charge. He says, p. 115, "It must be remembered that the magistrate investigating a case of demanded extradition is not quite in the same position as if he were deciding on a charge of crime committed within his own jurisdiction. In the latter case he has full discretion; he may and often does discharge a prisoner because, although there is prima facie evidence of guilt, the circumstances are so obscure, the intent so doubtful, the testimony so conflicting, that he thinks a jury would not be likely to convict; but in a case of extradition he cannot consider these matters. If he finds sufficient evidence of guilt to justify a commitment, the question of a probability of a conviction is not for his consideration."

It was contended that in this case the evidence before the Magistrate must have created a doubt and that therefore it could not have raised a strong and probable presumption of guilt and further that if there is a bona fide doubt the Magistrate should never commit, and we were asked to say upon this reasoning that the Magistrate has exceeded his jurisdiction and that this Court had the jurisdiction to interfere with his decision. There is in my opinion no authority for such a proposition and I can find nothing in the judgment which warrants the contention that he has abused

(Continued on an Extra.)

D.C.L.I. BALL.

Large Gathering at Mount Austin

There was quite a large gathering at the Sergeants' Mess (D. C. L. I.) last night when a very pleasant ball was given under the auspices of the Sergeants' Mess, in commemoration of the Battle of Paardeburg in which the regiment, along with the Canadians, led the famous charge. The anniversary of this event is celebrated annually on February 28, but owing to the troops being away it had to be postponed. The ball-room of the old Peak Hotel, was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the names of Paardeburg and Poplar Grove standing out prominently from the flags and bunting. At the door were the youths (pages) dressed in the 17th. Century uniform of the regiment, the incarnation of the regiment dating from 1702.

Amongst those present were H. E. Major General Kelly, Captain Edye, A. D. C., Major Dickinson, Major P. B. Norres, Captain Swainson, Captain Steriker, and many other officers of both the Army and Navy.

After the twelfth dance supper was served, the following being the menu:

Cold Roast Chicken, Yorkshire Ham, Cold Corned Tongue, Cold Roast beef, potatoe salad, Fruit Jelly, Trifle, Ice Cream, Fruits, Sweets, Coffee.

The programme was:—Valse, Nights of Gladness; Barn Dance, S. R. Henry's; Lancers, Cosmopolitan; Shottische, le Long Du Missouri; La Rinka, La Linka; Quadrille, Sea Songs; Two Step, Robert E Lee; Valse, A Media Noche; Lancers, Dollar Princess; Veleta, Veleta; Barn Dance, Happy Darkies; Valse, Brune; Two Step, Policeman's Holiday; Valse, Septembre; Bon Ton, Bon Ton; D'Alberts, Round the Town; Two Step, Ragtime Violin; Veleta, Veleta; Lancers, country Girl; La Rinka, La Rinka; Valse, Gently Gliding; Quadrille, Jolly Company; Two Step Alex. Ragtime Band; Valse Dreaming.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Handicap.

The first round in the Soldiers' Club Billiard Handicap has commenced, the first match being between the 88th Coy. R.G.A. and the 83rd. Coy. R.G.A. All the games in the match have not been played but to the present the former team leads by 237, thanks to the large margins by which Gunner Williams beat Sergt. Sheppard and Bombardier Barker beat Gunner Jordan.

The detailed results are as follows:—

88th R.G.A.

Gunner Berry	231
Gunner Bancroft...	250
Gunner Williams...	250
Bombardier Barker.	250
Total.....	981

83rd. R. G. A.

Gunner Goodwin	250
Bombardier Bryson	222
Sergt Sheppard.....	126
Gunner Jordan	146
Total.....	744

The following are the teams to meet in the first round:—87 R.G.A. v. 83 R.G.A.; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M. C.; A.S.C. v. D.C.,LI. R.E. (A) v. Hongkong Volunteer Reserves; Hongkong Volunteers v. 88 R.G.A.

The Police and Warders, Staff Departments, and R.E. (A) teams have received byes.

Lieut. Brandon Arrives.

The second-class cruiser Doris has arrived in Hongkong and will continue her voyage to Nanking with reliefs for the river gunboats. One interesting personage on board the Doris is Lieut. Brandon, who figured in the espionage case in Germany about two years ago and was released last year. He takes command of the gunboat Bramble in China.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

Japanese Vice Admiral Lands.

The Japanese Vice Admiral Nawa made an official landing this afternoon when a guard of honour and band drawn from the D.C.L.I. were at Blake Pier to meet him. He was met by Capt. Allison, aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor, and Capt. Edye, aide-de-camp to H.E. Major General Kelly. Salutes were fired and after the distinguished visitor had inspected the guard of honour, the party left for Government House.

WHITE WOLF AND OTHERS.

Excitement at Pochow.

Pochow, Anhui, Feb. 20.

For some days after the capture of Liuanchow by White Wolf the tension here was great, but after hearing that he was retreating westward people became happier.

Now, however, the tufei from Yungcheng threaten to pay a visit to this the most important trading centre north-west of Nanking for several hundred miles. Our Chinese teacher lives in Yungcheng and when he returned from his new year vacation he told us that matters were growing worse and worse over there. He said that three towns were robbed in sight of his village while he was at home, nearly 100 animals being taken from one of them.

The chief of one of these desperate bands of two or three hundred, a man named Ma, persuaded the local officials that if he were employed as a military official and his men taken over with him, he could crush the other bands very quickly. The Kaifongfu officials, however, did not approve. So Ma got what he could out of Yungcheng and now, I suppose, will make a shot at Pochow.

On Sunday, the 15th, the gates to the northern suburb, where nine-tenths of the business is done were closed. There had been fighting with robbers all Saturday and Sunday a few miles away from the city and the robbers are said to have had the worst of it. But we have yet to receive trustworthy news.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Plague.

During last week there were nine cases of plague notified in the Colony, all Chinese save one Indian. Seven were fatal. Since the beginning of the year there have been 89 cases and 80 deaths.

Oxford Local Examinations.

Intending Candidates for the July Oxford Local Examinations are reminded that March 10 will be the last day for receiving Entry Forms by the Honary Secretary 63, Robinson Road.

Y. M. C. A. Social.

Members of the European Y. M. C. A. are reminded of the Social to be held at the Association rooms on Friday evening at 8.45 p.m. A musical programme has been arranged and members are requested to invite their friends to attend.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA MARU (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 19th inst.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ LUDWIG which left here on the 3rd of February, arrived at Genoa on the 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA voyage 115, arrived at Manila, March 2nd, between 2 and 4 p.m., and is expected to sail from that Port for Hongkong on March 4, at noon, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on the 6th instant, at daylight.

The s.s. KUEICHOW leaves for Weihaiwei and Tientsin at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. HUICHOW leaves for Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin at 5 p.m. on the 9th instant.

SPECIAL CABLES.

CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

JAPAN'S REPORTED DESIRE FOR FRESH RIGHTS.

[*Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter*]

Peking, Received March 4.

The *Peking Gazette* states that Japan is pressing for two concessions for a railway across Fukien, Kiangsi and Hunan to the Canton-Hankow Railway, and for official recognition of the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Corporation which was originated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with special and far-reaching railway, mining and industrial rights throughout China.

THE HANYEHPING LOAN.

AGREEMENT TO HAVE NO EFFECT.

Peking, Received March 3.

The Ministry of Agriculture acknowledges the receipt of a petition from Sheng Hsun-huai and other members of the Hanyehping Board. In reply the ministry declares that the recent Loan agreement shall have no effect and that it will issue further instructions when the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance decide what measures are to be taken.

Japan's Interest.

The *Peking Gazette* in a leader on the Hanyehping Loan points out that it was agreed that the 1898 loan be repaid in ore on the basis of three yen per ton. Further loans have since been contracted on the same conditions with the result that Tayeh mines are exporting large quantities of ore to Japan annually. This will apparently continue indefinitely unless the Japanese creditors can be paid off. The *Peking Gazette* says: "How can Hanyang ever be made to pay when the Japanese have the right to share the Company's iron ore at less than market rate? When it is remembered that the total output of iron ore in Japan is less than 140,000 tons while the Tayeh mines in 1911-12 produced 359,367 tons, the anxiety of the Japanese to secure control is readily understandable."

Peking, Received March, 4.

It is understood that the full fifteen millions of the Hanyehping Loan was paid over last December, thus presumably rendering the Ministry of Agriculture's refusal to recognise the contract abortive.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Peking, Received March 4.

The Government has decided to appoint Hsiung Hsi-ling to be Director of Oil Mines, and Yang Shih-chi Minister of Communications.

THE EX-PREMIER'S DEATH.

Peking, Received March 3.

It is understood that ex-Premier Chao Ping-chun had been ill for several days before his death, which is believed to be due to heart failure.

CHINESE REVERSE.

FIFTY SOLDIERS KILLED IN FIGHT.

Chengtu, Received March 4.

Newspapers state that the Chinese troops have sustained a reverse to the west of Chiomdo. It is admitted that 50 soldiers were killed.

The Commander at Batang has been ordered to send reinforcements.

OBSTRUCTING SALT SCHEME.

AN OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION.

Peking, Received March 4.

Chang Hu, Vice Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Gabelle, has resigned on the ground that Tutuhs are interfering with the Salt Reorganisation Scheme.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

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To-day's Advertisements

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY MAY.

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TICKETS $3, $2, $1. Soldiers & Sailors in uniform half price to $1 seats.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th Mar., at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 9th March at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd Mar., 1914. [1172

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FREIGHT LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TUBINGEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of Mar., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of Mar., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of March, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1914. [1173

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S.S. "A. Apcar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & MOJI on 18th Mar.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "C. Apcar," 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched as above on 12th Mar.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Mar. 3rd, 1914.

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OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

Hoerde	18th Mar.	Wuerttemberg	1st May.
Suedmark	18th Mar.	Segovia	11th May.
Brisgavia	1st Apr.	Emden	21st May.
Uckermark	5th Apr.	Frisia	29th May.
Sambia	25th Apr.		

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Havre & H'burg; Sithonia	6th Mar.
For M'les, H're, R'dam & H'burg; Bermuda	8th Mar.
For Havre, Emden, & Hamburg; Spezia	14th Mar.
For Bremen, H'burg & Antwerp: Senegambia	17th Mar.
For V'toria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.) Suedmark	18th Mar.
For M'les, R'dam & Hamburg: Sachsen	23rd Mar.
For Havre & H'burg; Scandia	28th Mar.
For Dunkirk, R'dam & H'burg; Aragonia	3rd Apr.
For Havre Emden & Hamburg; Assyria	4th April.
For V'toria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.) Hoerde	14th April.
For Havre, Bremen & H'burg; Bayern	24th April.

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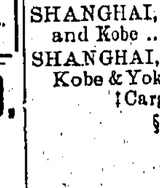

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru, Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
	Katori Maru, Capt. Murai	T. 20,000	WEDNES., 25th Mar. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE Shanghai, via Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru, Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Mar. at noon.
	Yokohama Maru, Capt. Wada	T. 20,000	TUES., 24th Mar., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru, Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 9,300	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at noon.
	Tango Maru, Capt. T. Sekine	T. 13,500	WEDNES., 8th Apr. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru, Capt. Noguchi	T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 7th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Bombay Maru	T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 7th Mar.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru, Capt. M. Yagi	T. 20,000	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, Capt. Sekine	T. 13,500	WED., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			
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Hirano Maru	16000 tons	sails	Wednesday	11th March.
Katori "	20000 "	"	"	25th "
Kamo "	16000 "	"	"	8th April.
Kashima "	20000 "	"	"	22nd "

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12500 tons	sails	Tuesday	24th January.
Sado "	12500 "	"	"	10th March.
Yokohama "	12500 "	"	"	24th "
Awa "	12500 "	"	"	7th April.
Shidzuoka "	12500 "	"	"	21st "

For further information apply to Telephone No. 292.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	5th Mar. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	5th Mar. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	7th Mar. at m'night
S'TOW, C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	8th Mar. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	10th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.

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LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. A. Campbell, acting second engineer, Changchow, has gone third engineer, Fengtien.

Mr. W. G. Rumsey, from leave, has gone second engineer, Changchow.

Mr. W. H. Manwaring, from reserve has gone second officer, Pakhoi.

Mr. T. D. Beer, second officer, Pakhoi, is on reserve.

Mr. F. J. Grant, acting third engineer, Fengtien, has resigned.

Mr. R. Peden, from leave, has gone second engineer, Singan.

Mr. E. B. Jones, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Shuntien.

Mr. H. Somme, chief officer, Shuntien, is on leave.

Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, chief officer, Foochow, is on leave.

Mr. W. J. Roberts, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Foochow.

Mr. J. E. Haig, acting second engineer, Singan, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. M. Kemp, acting third engineer, Singan, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. R. McWilliam, from leave, has gone supernumerary third engineer Hsin Peking.

Mr. D. Maitland, supernumerary chief engineer, Hsin Peking, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. F. H. Davies, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Szechuen.

Mr. H. Sutor, acting chief officer, Szechuen, has gone chief officer, Shasi.

Captain G. Newbury, of the Hsinfung, has gone master, Hsinchang.

Captain F. Hamblin, from leave, has gone master Hsinfung.

Mr. Newburgh, second officer, Hsinfung, is on leave.

Mr. G. Ingram has been appointed acting second officer, Hsinkong.

Mr. C. Lochaber, second engineer, Irene, is on leave.

Mr. T. Forsyth, third engineer, Taishun, has gone acting second engineer, Irene.

Mr. H. G. Foster has been appointed second officer, Esang.

Mr. W. Field Hook, second officer, Esang, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. R. M. Mathews, from leave, has gone second engineer, Wosang.

Mr. H. Cunningham, second engineer, Wosang, is on leave.

Mr. T. Lawrie has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Laisang.

Captain H. E. Gilroy, from leave, has gone master, Namsang.

Captain P. M. B. Lake, of the Namsang, is transferred to Shanghai.

Mr. P. B. Crawford, supernumerary, Laisang, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. L. Foote, third engineer, Laisang, is on leave.

Mr. C. W. Glover, awaiting order, has gone supernumary third engineer, Laisang.

Mr. J. McKenzie, has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Fausang.

Victoria's Future.

There can be no question that a brilliant future is dawning for the city of Victoria. While the opening of the Panama Canal will bring her six thousand miles closer to Great Britain, five railway systems, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Great Northern and the Eastern will link her with every part of Canada and North America. By way of preparation for the gigantic trade of which the city will be the outlet, the Dominion Government has just made an initial appropriation of $500,000 towards the construction of a Dry Dock at Esquimalt Harbour. The dock will be one of largest in the world, its length 1,150 feet, 110 at the gate and 35 feet of water over the sill. Already over seventy-five liners, with the aggregate registered tonnage of approximately three quarters of a million tons enter the harbour and in a very short time the tonnage of its shipping will greatly exceed this amount. The growth of the city during recent years has been phenomenal. The value of import duties collected has increased from $747,833 in 1903 to $2,618,025 in 1902. In the former year property assessments were valued at $17,690,000 in the latter at $88,742,000.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914.

CHUNG SAU-NAM CASE

Full Text of the Judgment.

((*Continued from first Extra*)

he was seen to take the book into the street and that it was never returned or seen again, nor was the fugitive. The suggestion presumably is that he took the book to screen himself from the discovery of defalcations all though there was no evidence of it. I am unable to say that there is no evidence of larceny which will justify this Court in saying that the Magistrate in this particular has exceeded his jurisdiction, or that there was no prima facie case upon which the defendant could have been committed for trial on an indictable charge.

As to the contention put forward on behalf of the fugitive that the Crown should have proved the law of China which is applicable to the offences in question, I intimated in the course of the hearing the view which I took. I have read the views which are fully expressed by my learned brother on the point and I entirely agree with the deductions at which he has arrived and I have nothing to add.

On the contention that the alleged offence, if an offence at all, is a political one, I shall deal with briefly. Firstly the onus of establishing that the offence is of a political character is upon the fugitive and if the Magistrate decides that it is not of a political character his decision is subject to review by this Court. By section 4 of the ordinance a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which is surrender is demanded is one of a political character or if he proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political character. The onus of proof is upon the person who seeks to be discharged (See judgment of Hawkin J. at p. 162 in re Castioni, 1891, 1 Q.B.). Then what is the evidence? The Tutuh's order (Exhibit 8) upon which the drafts were received "to remit the money to Shanghai to be sent in turn to Nanking to be used as military expenditure." The drafts as already pointed out were made out at Canton to the fugitive in his own name and were subsequently negotiated by him and the amount or part of it deposited to his own account in a Hongkong bank.

The only evidence tendered by the prisoner on the subject was his affidavit on the file in the civil proceedings and by his solicitor. In his affidavit the fugitive alleges that after he obtained the drafts on the banks in Hongkong he reported to Chan Kwing-ming who instructed him to proceed to Hongkong and cash them and hand the proceeds to him (Chan). He goes on to say that on or about the 7th. August he cashed one of the drafts for $50,000 on the International Bank and replaced the amount in the name of one of his aliases in that bank and that one or two days afterwards he saw Chan on board the steamship Yorck in this harbour and, stated briefly, paid him $100,000 out of his own moneys in respects of one draft and that in regard to the deposit note for $50,000 he signed his name on the back and gave to Chan a letter addressed to the International Bank authorising them to pay the same to him. In regard to this evidence the Crown called the Captain Superintendent of Police who proved as a fact that Chan Kwing-ming left the Colony on the steamship referred to on the 5th. August which was before the alleged interview and the sub-manager of the International Bank was called to prove that the deposit receipt is dated 8th. August which was some three days after Chan left the Colony. This defence was not taken before the Magistrate but I think the evidence establishes two things only, that whatever was intended to be the ultimate destination of the money it found itself in the personal possession of the fugitive here outside the jurisdiction of China and further that the explanation given by the fugitive in regard is disproved. There is not therefore any evidence upon which this Court can find that the intention was to remit the money to Nanking for military purposes. If there had been any reliable evidence in support of it I am not prepared to say that in the state of affairs then existent in China it may not have been regarded as a political offence within the authorities laid down in Castionis case and in re Meunier (1894) 2 Q B.D. 415.

There was also a further contention that as a claim of right was set up by the fugitive there could be no larceny Halsbury vol. 9 p. 628 says "To prevent the "taking from being felonious the "claim of right must be an honest "one though it may be unfounded "in law or in fact. If the claim "is not made in good faith, but "is a mere colourable pretence to "obtain or to keep possession it "will not avail as a defence." In so far as this claim is based on the facts set out in the fugitive's affidavit to which I have just referred, and for the reasons which I have given there was, I think ample justification for the Magistrate rejecting it and holding that the claim is not made on good faith. In so far as the claim of right is based on the contention that the property is in the alleged rebel government it is disposed of in the view which I take of its non existence.

It was also alleged by the learned counsel for the fugitive that martial law is in force in the province of Kwongtung and that being the case extradition treaties are suspended and therefore the claim for extradition must fail. We gave it as our deliberate opinion during the argument that this question is not for the Court to investigate but it is a matter as to which the respective governments alone can take cognisance and to this view I adhere. Both His Majesty's Consul General at Canton and the Acting Chief Justice of the Province had stated by affidavit that martial law is not in force and at the reiterated request of the learned counsel for the fugitive who entirely challenged our decision on this point and with a desire to afford every opportunity to the fugitive to demonstrate his position we expressed the hope that the Consul General might be able to attend for cross-examination on the allegation in his affidavit. He did so and his evidence appears in extenso in the notes of the case but as I have said in our opinion it is no part of the province of this Court to decide this issue of fact and we accordingly refrain from doing so.

In regard to the contention that the warrant of committal is bad because it does not show that prisoner is a Chinese subject it is bad because it does not show that prisoner is a Chinese subject, it is in the form prescribed by the Ordinance and is I think valid (See judgment in Wong Ka Cheing 1 H.K.L.R. at p. 12)

I think I have dealt with all the points of substance which were put forward in argument.

In my opinion the rule must be discharged but following the course adopted in re Arton (1898. 1. Q.B.D. at p. 518) we propose to remit the warrant of committal to the Magistrate expressing the view of the Court that so much of the charge on which the committal was ordered as relates to the crime of embezzlement should be eliminated.

The Puisne Judge's judgment was as follows:—

This was an argument on a rule nisi for a habeas corpus. The elementary outline of the facts which I take from the evidence given before the Magistrate is as follows.

The fugitive was formerly Superintendent of the Canton Provincial Treasury.

On the 2nd. August, 1913, he presented at the Treasury an order for money purporting to be signed by the Governor General.

On the 4th. August he received from the Treasury two bearer cheques for $100,000.00 and for $150,000.00 respectively on Banks drawn on Banks in Shameen, Canton.

On the 6th. August the fugitive changed these cheques at the respective Banks for drafts in his own name for similar amounts.

He came to Hongkong on the 7th. August and subsequently realized the drafts.

On these facts the requisition from the Provincial Government of Kwongtung requested the extradition of the fugitive, on charges which may be stated compendiously as stealing the two cheques, embezzling two sum of $100,000.00 and $50,000.00 respectively; and fraudulent conversion of the two cheques and the proceeds thereof.

There was another charge; of stealing a payment book the property of the Provincial Government, but I will deal with that later on.

The usual documents having been issued, the case came on for hearing at the Magistracy, and the prisoner was committed to Victoria Gaol on all four charges.

There are several grounds on which the application to discharge the prisoner are based. I will take them in order, leaving however the point as to Martial Law on one side for the present.

The two first in order of the so-called legal points are as follows.

(a.) That this was a political offence and if any offence was committed it was against the Central Government which is not asking for the surrender or authorising it.

(b.) That there is no property in the Kwongtung Government as alleged, and that the fugitive is not a servant of the Kwongtung Government as alleged.

Here it becomes necessary to go a little more closely into the circumstances of the case.

It appears that there was in July last a party in the States calling itself the Kwok Man Tong which was hostile to Yuan Shi-kai, then the provisional President of the Chinese Republic.

On July 18th, Chan Kwing-ming who was then and had been since 1911, Military Governor of the Province, declared himself the leader of a party having for its object the removal of the President from office.

He issued a proclamation directed against Yuan Shi-kai which was posted in Canton and the suburbs and probably elsewhere in the Province.

The material parts of this proclamation are as follows:—

Whereas Yuan Shi-kai is contriving to rebel against the the Republic and to break up the federation and whereas I the present Tutuh am entrusted by the elders and brethren of the whole province with the task of raising an army to impeach and punish the said Yuan Shi-kai and whereas I consider it a duty imposed upon me by Providence to carry out my task and whereas by a resolution passed at the Provincial Assembly I Chan Kwing-ming was appointed the Great Tutuh of the Province of Kwongtung and Commander in Chief of the army raised for the said purpose of subduing the said Yuan Shi-kai which said resolution has been placed on record, I hereby proclaim as follows:. I hold myself responsible for the peace and good order of the whole province and for the protection of the lives and property of persons regardless of the question whether they are natives or foreigners and I hereby earnestly hope that you will not be frightened or disturbed in any way. All rules and regulations to be in force as enumerated for information as follows 1. All civil, military, and police officers attached to the public service of the Province of Kwongtung and also officers holding offices shall continue to discharge their duties as heretofore and shall not be permitted to leave their respective posts without my consent as such Tutuh as aforesaid and in default thereof shall be subjected to the closest inquiry.

It is hereby declared that the present attempt on the part of the Province of Kwongtung is to sever all connection with Yuan Shi-Kai: and such attitude is neither an ill-feeling between the north and south of the country nor the keen controversy of political parties and it therefore behoves all persons whether natives of this or other provinces to live peacefully side by side with one another. Orders have been given to the various Magistrates to severally prohibit all attempts to take revenge on any person by any body: and on noncompliance thereof the guilty parties shall be arrested and severely dealt with.

1. All taxes, duties on title deeds and other revenue, and also likin of various stations now collected and to be payable, shall be remitted to the proper quarters and no excuse shall be accepted for the delay in payment thereof.
2. No persons shall without consent exact any money from merchants or other persons under the pretence, of raising funds for the purpose of defraying military expenses.

After issuing this manifesto the Governor General continued his ordinary duties but called in four Commissioners to assist him in the administration.

Other officials seem to have remained at their posts and we have no evidence that there was any change of local policy. However the title of the Governor General was altered to Commander in Chief of the Expedition for punishing Yuan.

On the 27th day of July there appeared in the Peking Government Gazette a notification by the President of the Republic dismissing Chan Kwing-ming from the post of Governor General, depriving his military titles, describing him as the leader of a rebellion and offering a reward for his apprehension.

On the 4th. August Chan Kwing mingleft Canton hurriedly for Hongkong on a French vessel of war.

The same day So Shun-tso a local man was elected by the guilds as temporary Governor. He issued at once a proclamation disassociating himself from the policy of Chan Kwing-ming.

That proclamation as far as is material reads as follows.

1. The Declaration of Independence of this Province is hereby withdrawn. The army is hereby enjoined to live peacefully and not to cause any disturbance, 2. In the matter of proclamation. Whereas the Declaration of Independence has been withdrawn, notice is hereby given that all the military administration of the Province of Kwong Tung shall henceforth be under my control and I will keep the place in order for the good of the public.

So held office for one day and was succeeded by another local man Cheung Ngo Ham, also elected by the guilds.

On the 11th August he was succeeded by a Governor General appointed by the President; the present Tutuh Lung.

On the 28th, October a list referred to in the evidence as the "Black List" was published in the *Peking Gazette*

It states that certain persons had committed the crime of rebellion and should be arrested and despatched to Peking for judgment.

The list which follows is headed by the name of Chan Kwing-ming.

Now this part of the case for the fugitive was put as follows.

The manifesto of Chan Kwing-ming which proclaimed the intention of removing the head of the State from his position by force of arms was undoubtedly a political act. It is spoken of by the witnesses and referred to in the Proclamation of Governor General So and the order of the Provisional President as a Declaration of Independence.

Again the so-called "Black List" issued by the Central Government at Peking treated Chan as a rebel and issued a reward for his apprehension.

While Chan remained in office and after he had by his manifesto severed the area under his administration from that remaining under the Central Government, he controlled the Treasury, issued notes, gave orders which were recognised by the subordinate officials and generally exercised the functions of a *de facto* ruler.

The manifesto was an assumption of power which was hereafter effectively exercised no matter for how short a time. That is to say on the 18th July there came into being an independent state, a new political entity, the Republic of Kwongtung, occupying a situation comparable to that of the Confederate States at the commencement of the War of Secession in America. True this new entity never received international recognition nor was it even accorded belligerent status. But recognition is a consequence of success, which is again a mere matter of degree. That the duration of the new state of things was brief is we are told immaterial.

Then the Old Government having come to an end with the issue of the proclamation of Independence, there was an effective alienation from the Old Government to the new of all public property seized by it. So when this new Independent Government came to an end by the action of the President and the flight of its supporters public property which had been seized by the rebels did not revert in the old Government of the Province but passed as by right of conquest to the Central Government of China which had quelled the rebellion.

The local Government of the Province of Kwong-tung has no property in this money, no claim to the possession of it and consequently no right to ask for the surrender of this fugitive.

Then the matter is carried one step further. It is pointed out that after Chan had repudiated the President of the Republic, and while he was a ruler governing an insurgent state, the Provincial Treasury exercised its usual functions, notes were issued, revenue came in and moneys were paid out.

It is urged then that as to funds in the Treasury the proceeds of revenue collected by the Insurrectionary Government, the Central Government was not on the reconquest entitled by title paramount, but as successor only (and to that extent recognising the authority) of the displaced usurping Government.

In seeking to recover such property from an agent of the displaced Government the central Government can only do so to the same extent, and subject to the same rights and obligations as if that government had not been displaced and was itself proceeding against the agent. We referred to the cases of U. S. v. Morse and U. S. v. Prioleau.

But there is, we are told, no evidence other than that furnished by the fugitive himself of the purposes for which these moneys were entrusted to him, and it cannot be assumed that he has dealt with them otherwise than according to the instructions of his Official Superior.

I am not sure that in this statement of his position I have done justice to the interesting argument of Sir Francis Piggott. But I am of course compelled to condense and I hope that I fairly stated the salient points.

I have perhaps put his case as to the new *de facto* Government of China a little more strongly than he was inclined to put it. But I agree with the contention of learned counsel for the Crown that the case for the fugitive must be put at least as high as this if it is to be of any avail.

Now the first criticism I have to make is that the authors of the manifesto never meant apparently to set up a Government independent of the rest of China.

The purpose of the movement is stated to be the impeachment and punishment of Yuan who is described as contriving to rebel against the Republic and to break up the federation. The solidarity of Kwongtung with the northern provinces is expressly affirmed. The unity of the Republic is its constant theme. Furthermore it is pointed out that the word in the manifesto which is translated "Province," essentially and in its true meaning signifies not an independent state but a territory subordinate to the Republic of China. Similarly the expressions Tutuh and Grand Tutuh indicate the governor of a subordinate province and not the head of an independent territory.

Again it is part of the case for the fugitive that Chan assumed the title of Commander in Chief of the expedition for punishing Yuan, that he sent telegrams to other provinces: that some other provinces joined the rebellion and that the order issued by him on the Treasury was for money for the payment of rebel troops at Nankin.

On the facts before us it seems clear that the object of the movement in Kwongtung was to get rid of the provisional president who was regarded, I suppose, as hostile to Republican principles and aiming at a despotism. There is no evidence whatever of an intention to separate Kwongtung from the other provinces. Again and this is very important, whatever their plans may have been it seems clear that the insurgents never succeeded in establishing an independent Government or anything like it. If rebellion has to be successful in order to attain the dignity of revolution then it is clear that Chan and his followers were never more than were rebels.

The Government in Kwongtung at any rate was hopelessly abortive and never got beyond the stage of a paper rebellion. In 10 days the insurrection in Canton had collapsed apparently without firing a shot of striking a blow. Its troops were in flight and its leader a refugee sheltering under a foreign flag. On the evidence before us it seems that there was no revolt of the Province as a whole. A party in Canton apparently small in numbers and feeble in influence did desire to turn the President out of office that they achieved a temporary show of success seems due merely to the accident that one of their number was at that time holding the office of Governor of the Province But it was the merest flash in the pan.

On the withdrawal of Chan a new Governor loyal to Pekin was at once appointed by the merchants. The short lived revolt had flickered out but troops from outside did not reach Canton until later. Is it possible to hold that some new political entity came into being and that the old government of the Province was non existent during these 16 days?

As Governor General, Chan had probably before this rebellion, some control over the public funds. That control be retained temporarily after his manifesto, and up to the time of his final departure from the city. But he never assumed to act otherwise than as Head of the Province and by virtue of his appointment by the Provincial Assembly.

True by virtue of his position he purported during the short time that he remained in office to allot certain sums to the purpose of the new movement. But there was nothing in this temporary control to cost the general ownership of the taxpayer.

Money in the Treasury remained the public funds of the Province. Money that had passed out could I think be followed up and recovered by the Province while it still remained in the hands of its servants and agents.

The next proposition, that the rebellion in Kwongtung was put down by the forces of the Central Goverment is, I think equally untenable. True the President made haste to publish a counter blast to the manifesto issued by Chan. But all the evidence shows that the insurrection in Canton collapsed by its own inherent weakness: and before the arrival of the troops of the central power.

If there was any seizure of the public property of the Province by the new de facto Government and it seems to me that nothing of the sort over took place, even then the rights of property and of possession were never divested or defeated by such wrongful seizure and the Province asserted a control it had never really lost on the flight of Chan and the appointment of a loyal Governor.

Next as to the suggestion that revenue received by the Treasury during the 16 days of the revolt became the property of the insurgents.

The evidence shows that no special subscriptions or contributions were received for the purposes of the rebellion. The notes issued were those which had already been printed and were being kept in the Treasury for the general purposes of Government.

It appears that the administration was not disturbed: the Treasury clerks remained at their post as the department formed the even tenor of its ways, ordinary payments were made and ordinary revenue brought in as in the days before the agitation. I suppose that the military departments, customs, excise, and the Post Office continued to exercise their normal functions.

How can it be maintained that revenue as collected was in any ay contributed ro ear marked for any special political purpose.

The next question I have to consider is whether the offence charged against the fugitive is one of a political character.

The test is whether, to adopt the definition given in R. V. Castioni, the acts on which the changes is based were in furtherance of, and done intending to be in furtherance of a political object.

It is not disputed that there was a political rising in Canton, a dispute between two parties in the state as to which was to have the money Again it is I suppose unquestioned that if the fugitive had applied the money, the subject matter of this charge, to subsidise the rebellion his conduct though probably a crime in China would be held in our Courts a political offence and not the subject of extradition. However I will deal with this point, and with next, that the fugitive was not a servant of the Kwongtung Government when I come to analyse the charges themselves.

The next ground is that there was no proof of Chinese law applicable to the offence.

It appeared that, following a practice which has obtained for many years in the Colony no evidence as to Chinese law was given before the Magistrate.

During the argument however and after the point had been taken an affidavit as to the Chinese law applicable was filed by the Crown. Now it was pointed out that the basic principle of extradition is the act done on account of which the extradition is demanded, must be considered as a crime by both States, the demanding and the surrendering State, and that this is so irrespective of there being a treaty or agreement and the existence of a bilingual schedule of extradition crimes.

The cases of Canada, Cyprus, and the Straits Settlements were referred to as instances of

unilateral extradition, that is, irrespective of treaty. The absence therefore of a schedule list of crimes from the Treaty of Tientsin, and the fact that the list under the Ordinance is unilingual, does not prevent the principle of double criminality from applying.

Now I think that under the Treaty of Tientsin and the local Ordinance, the Court must be satisfied that there has been a crime under the law of China. If the fugitive can show that the act of which he is accused is not an offence against Chinese law, he must of course, be discharged.

But there was no evidence on this point tendered by the fugitive and no suggestion that stealing, embezzlement and fraudulent conversion, are not crimes under the law of China.

Then it seems to me that we are bound by the decision of the Privy Council in Kwok A Sing's case L.R.S.P.C. 179 and that we must assume that the offence charged if falling within those ordinary crimes and offences which are punishable by the laws of all nations is also an offence under the law of China. What was to be deemed to be such ordinary crimes and offences is now answered for us by the schedule to the Chinese Extradition Ordinance of 1889. I do not see how we can go behind an express ruling by the Privy Council on this very point. The proceedings before the Magistrate are not a trial, they are nothing more than a preliminary enquiry and the fugitive will be able at the trial in China to set up any legal grounds of defence which may be open to him.

We must assume that the procedure there will be in accordance with the practice of other friendly States with whom the King entertains treaty relations.

However in any case it seems to me that the affidavit by the Chief Justice of Kwongtung covers the whole ground and that being uncontradicted it is conclusive.

The next point is that there was no specific charge laid under Chinese Law. But shortly this objection can be stated as follows.

Specific charges under Chinese Law are necessary to ensure that the fugitive may know what case he has to meet, the charges against him must be contraventions of the Law of China, and until this is proved no case is made out, when offences justiciable by the law of the country applying for extradition have been established it is then necessary to show that the act charged amounts also to an English crime. But the charge should in the first instance allege a Chinese offence. This is also important because of the undertaking required from Foreign Governments that the fugitive on surrender shall not be put on trial for any crime other than that for which his extradition has been demanded. Now when we look at the charges before the Magistrate and at the description of the offences in the committal warrant, it appears that these offences are stated more or less in terms of English Law. So it was pointed to us that as the fugitive has never been charged with any offence against the Law of China the proceedings were bad *ab initio* and he must be discharged.

The answer must be I think that there is nothing before us to show that the charges are not statements in English of equivalent offences under Chinese Law. Stealing, embezzlement and fraudulent conversion are statements of English crimes which may readily have their counterparts in the criminal systems of other nations. It has never been alleged that these charges are not, and for all we know they may well be, a rough English version of articles of a Chinese code. Whether such a code exists in Chinese we do not of course know and I think its existence is really immaterial. I think the point is fully covered by the affidavit of the Chief Justice of Kwongtung which states that each of the several offences with which the fugitive was charged at the Magistracy is a crime under the law of China. Another answer is that the principle laid down in Kwok A Sing's case applies, and that if the charge states the commission of acts in China which fall within the schedule of our Extradition Ordinance the facts thus set forth will be assumed to be the statement of a Chinese offence.

The next point is that the facts proved did not amount either to larceny or embezzlement in English law. Now the facts may be shortly stated as follows. On the 27th or 28th, July, that is to say after the Governor General had issued his manifesto of revolt, the fugitive was appointed a Superintendent of the Canton Treasury.

On the 2nd. August he presented at the Treasury an order for money signed by the Governor General in the following form:—

"Tutuh's order.

"Please at once pay in foreign notes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and remit to Shanghai to be sent in turn to Nanking to be used as military expenditure.

"This is the Order.

"To Commissioner of Finance.

"Issue accordingly."

This paper the fugitive signed and sealed.

The Treasury clerk informed him that only $150,000.00 was left in the Treasury and the fugitive replied that he would take that amount.

On the 4th. August a Treasury slip was made out headed notice of payment out of the Treasury of Kwongtung. It bears the words:—

"By order of the Tutuh, payment for remittance to Nankin through Shanghai in aid of military expenditure, in Hongkong notes, the sum of $250,000.00. Pay on the first instance $150,000.00, plus $15,600.00 being amount of premium. The fugitive fixed his seal to this slip and thereupon cheques for $100,000.00 and $50,000.00 respectively were issued to him by the Treasury.

On the 6th. August he obtained two drafts for corresponding amounts in his own name on Hongkong from the banks concerned.

He came to Hongkong on the 7th. August and cashed the draft for $50,000.00 lodging the proceeds with the International Bank in his own name.

The proceeds of the other draft he placed with the Russo-Chinese Bank partly on fixed deposit and partly on current account.

The first charge alleges what would be in our law a larceny of the cheques.

It was objected that it has not been shown that there was any property in the Provincial Government and that this Court does not know and cannot recognise the Government of a Province.

Now the Chinese Extradition Ordinance recognises for purposes of extradition the Viceroy or other officer administering a Provincial Government and we were informed by the British Consul General that his Majesty's Government does recognise the Provincial Government absolutely and habitually. The evidence showed that the Province had a note issue and a Treasury. I see no difficulty in believing that sums of money drawn for an alleged public purpose from the Provincial Treasury on a Treasury Order signed by the Head of the Administration, were in fact the property of the Government of the Province.

Next, are the facts proved such as would establish a prima facie case of larceny either at common law or under the Larceny Act 1861? Mr. Potter contended that there was evidence on which it might be found that the fugitive took the cheques in the first instance with a dishonest intention, this would then of course be a case of simple larceny. If on the other hand he received the cheques innocently then his subsequent dealing with them justifies a finding of larceny as a bailee or as a servant.

Now I must confess that speaking for myself I should have had some difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there was evidence that the fugitive received the cheques dishonestly at first.

But there is in my opinion ample evidence to support a verdict of larceny, either as a bailee or as a servant, and this is sufficient to justify the finding of the Magistrate on the first charge.

It was objected that the prisoner was not a servant of the Provincial Government or at any rate not of the present Provincial Government, his appointment to the Treasury dating after the President's proclamation dismissing Chan from office. But there is no doubt that he purported to act and did act as an employee of the Provincial Treasury: and I have no difficulty in finding that the Local Government was continuous throughout and was never displaced by Chan's manifesto.

The cheques were obtained from the Treasury of the Province on an order which stated on the face of it that the money was to be remitted to Nanking for military expenditure. The fugitive used these cheques to buy drafts in his own name on Hongkong. He has made in a civil action in which he was defendant an affidavit on the subject of his dealing with this money which is in evidence and which was not unfairly described by Counsel for the Crown as being a tissue of falsehood.

The charge of larceny as a servant falls within the decided case of R. v. Perry 1 Den. 71, the conversion taking place when the fugitive used the cheques to buy drafts in his own name.

The charge of larceny as a bailee is covered by the principle of R. v. Oenham 13 Cox 348, and R. v. Aden 12 Cox 612.

I will take next the third, charge that of embezzlement of two sums of $100,000.00 and $50,000.00

This charge it seems to me is not supported by the evidence. The prisoner got from the Banks in Canton not money, but drafts.

But a charge of embezzlement of money is not supported by the proof of embezzlement of drafts, see R. v. Garner II and R 303, and section 21, of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. No money was received in Canton.

It may be that there was one continuous transaction ending with the receipt of the money in Hongkong and the contention was that this makes the whole transaction justiciable either here or in Canton but this contention seems to me wholly unsupported by authority.

I need say nothing as to the 4th. charge except that I entirely agree with the Magistrate's conclusion. At this stage I will advert shortly to the contention that this was a political offence.

The question is entirely one of motive to be inferred from the evidence.

The fugitive was an official of the Treasury, who having obtained public money ostensibly for a public purpose absconds to Hongkong and banks the money in his own name.

The Magistrate has found on the facts that there is a strong and probable presumption of guilt against the accused: that is that he acted with a dishonest intention and there seems to me to be no material whatever on which we can say that the Magistrate was wrong and that the acts charged were done with a political motive.

I come next to the remaining charge that of larceny of an account book.

The evidence is to the effect that this book was a record payments out from 1st, August 1912 to 30th. June 1913, and the prisoner was in the paying out department during that period.

Some $10,000,000.00 would pass through the book. On the 4th. August 1913. the book was handed to the fugitive at his request by a clerk in the Treasury shortly after 10 a.m.

The book not having been brought back by 11.30 a.m. the clerk Ngai went to look for the fugitive in his department but could not find him or the book. The witness reported the loss of the book on the same day.

Subsequently the fugitive was seen to leave the office with the book in his hand. He never returned, and when on the 18th, the records of the office were examined this book was the only one found to be missing.

The decision of the Magistrate on this charge involves a finding that he regarded the evidence as trustworthy and that on the whole facts of the case there was a strong and probable presumption of the guilt of the

Counsel for the fugitive laid great stress on certain corrections or alterations, it did not appear which, that were made by the witness Ngai In-ting in his evidence when it was read over to him by the Magistrate. What happened was this. Magistrates in this Colony are busy men and this was a very long case. On the 11th December when the witness had finished, the Magistrate would no doubt have done better if he had read over the evidence to him immediately. This might have have taken sometime, perhaps 20 minutes or half an hour when the interpretation as in this case was complicated by the witness speaking a dialect in which he was not at home.

Instead of reading the evidence over immediately the Magistrate, moved perhaps by considerations of the convenience of Counsel, went straight on with the other witnesses.

Then, when the Court rose, the evidence was still not read over. This was not done till next morning and it was then that the witness made notes in the presence of Counsel but in the presence of the prisoner the alterations or correction that are now complained of. When the case came on in the afternoon the Magistrate called the attention of Counsel to this new evidence which was at once objected to.

Now I will say immediately that I do not agree that the new matter was inadmissible. On the contrary the Magistrate would not have been justified in excluding it.

Then the point is taken that these corrections, made on the following day, and after the witness had listened to the evidence of other witnesses, make the whole testimony of this witness so unreliable that it should never have been given credence to: and should not now be accepted by this Court.

As to that I have to remark that the whole of the evidence, that originally taken and that given on the following day, is before us. The question of its credibility was strenuously argued at the Police Court, and the Magistrate who saw the witness and could note his demeanour, has chosen to believe him. I am perfectly clear that it was competent for the Magistrate to rely on this evidence if he saw fit to do so: and that it is not within the jurisdiction of this Court to interfere with his finding. I may add that as a matter of practice Magistrates should be careful to alter nothing in the evidence already taken but to append any fresh statement made at the end of the deposition with an explanatory note to say whether the new matter is an addition, an alteration, or a correction.

We gave an intimation to this effect to the Magistrate when he appeared before us in the witness box.

I may here state that on the Judgment as a whole I agree entirely with what has been said by the learned Chief Justice as to the exercise of his powers by the Magistrate.

The next point is as to the claim of right. We were referred to Halsbing Laws of England Vol. 9. p. 628 para. 1275 where I find the following statement of the law.

To prevent the taking from being felonious, the claim of right must be an honest one, though it may be unfounded in law or in fact. If the claim is not made in good faith but is a mere colourable pretence to obtain or to keep possession, it will not avail as a defence.

Now this ground of defence is based upon the evidence of the fugitive's solicitor to the effect that civil proceedings are pending against the fugitive with the object of recovering sums of money in respect of which these extradition proceedings are brought.

The grounds appear in affidavits made one by the fugitive himself, and by his solicitor.

As regards the fugitive's own affidavit the facts set up therein were considered by the Magistrate who has in effect found that the defence so far as it is based on the intentions of the prisoner is untrue and not bona fide, and that the fugitive's intentions were dishonest. On this point I see no reason to disagree with him.

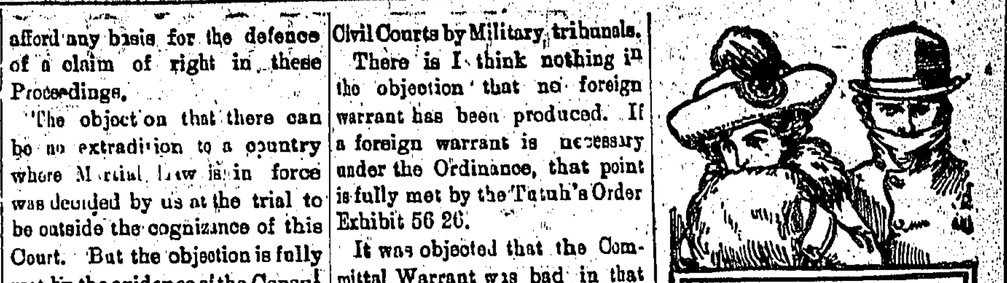
As regards the affidavits made by the solicitor, certain issues of fact and law arising out of them are determined adversely to the prisoner in the judgment I am now delivering.

Other issues of law which remain to be decided in the Civil Action do not in my opinion afford any basis for the defence of a claim of right in these Proceedings.

The object on that there can be no extradition to a country where Martial Law is in force was decided by us at the trial to be outside the cognizance of this Court. But the objection is fully met by the evidence of the Consul General that Martial Law is not and has not been current in Kwongtung since the period of the Revolution. Martial Law I understand here to signify the supersession of the ordinary Civil Courts by Military tribunals.

There is I think nothing in the objection that no foreign warrant has been produced. If a foreign warrant is necessary under the Ordinance, that point is fully met by the Tutuh's Order Exhibit 56 26.

It was objected that the Committal Warrant was bad in that it did not contain a statement that the prisoner was a subject of China. The Warrant is however in the form provided by the Ordinance and stated therein to be valid and sufficient.



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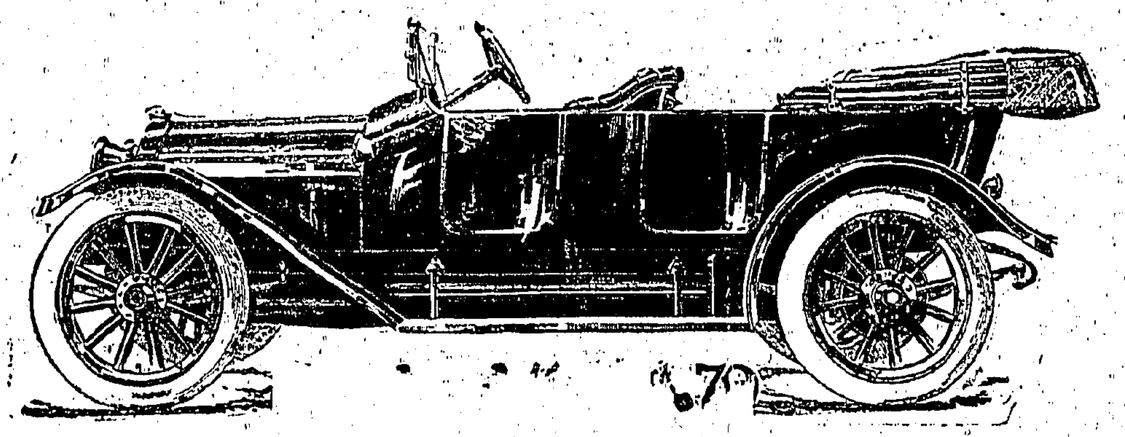

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914.

CHUNG SAU-NAM CASE

Full Text of the Judgment.

(*Continued from Page 4.*)

or exceeded his powers. It is true that the Magistrate has for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion on the evidence presupposed that a jury was investigating it and I fail to see how this constitutes an abuse of his powers. As I have already pointed out the procedure under the Extradition Ordinance is assimilated to the preliminary enquiry on an indictable offence and section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance authorises a committal subject to two alternatives "if in the opinion such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused." Surely the consideration of whether the evidence is sufficient to send the accused for trial involves the question of whether a jury would or would not be likely or "be entitled" to convict upon it. In so far as the services of an imaginary jury were invoked on determining the questions of law, e.g. the de facto government, and dominion in the alleged stolen property it is *nihil ad rem* and can be properly disregarded.

Then another contention as to the abuse of the Magistrate's powers was based on certain remarks in the judgment which reflect on the action of the fugitive in not tendering evidence to rebut the presumption of guilt. If the Magistrate's decision had been based on this conception it would clearly have raised serious questions as to the improper exercise of his jurisdiction, but an examination of the judgment shows that the Magistrate considered the evidence put forward by the Crown was calculated to raise a strong and probable presumption of guilt. He says "I shall here therefore, while allowing that further evidence may put a new aspect on the matter, express the opinion that the evidence before me if presented to a jury in its present form is calculated to raise a strong and probable presumption of the guilt of the accused in respect to any of these charges (Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5)."

This is a clear and decisive exercise of the Magistrate's discretion with which in so far as the facts as distinguished from the law are concerned this Court has no power to interfere.

The learned counsel for the fugitive also complained of an irregularity committed by the Magistrate as to the mode of making certain corrections in the deposition of one of the witnesses and we thought it desirable to afford the Magistrate an opportunity in the witness-box of explaining the irregularity complianed of. My learned brother has dealt fully with this point in his judgment and I need only say therefore that I entirely agree with his conclusions.

I now come to the question raised as to possession in the property. It was contended that there was no property in the government to the Province of Kwongtung and that the fugitive is not a servant of the Kwongtung Government. Further it was contended that the burden was on the Crown to show (1) that the Province exists and what it is (2) what the Provincial Government is and that there is such a thing (3) that if it exists it is capable of holding property and having servants responsible to it. These contentions may I think be summorised as follows:—

(1) Was the alleged property in question in the provincial Government of Kwongtung or was the property ousted by the alleged de facto government?

(2.) If the property was in the Provincial Government is it necessary for the Crown to prove in a criminal proceeding what the Provincial Government is?

Well then what is the evidence as to the usurpation of power by the alleged de facto Government. It appears that on 21st. July Chan Kwing-ming who was then Governor General of the Kwongtung Province issued a proclamation—Exhibit 21—which states inter alia that Yuan Shih-kai is contriving to rebel against the Republic and to break up the Federation and that the present Tutuh is "entrusted by the elders and brethren of the whole province with the task of raising an army to impeach and punish the said Yuan Shih-kai". He then declares himself responsible for the peace of the province and for protection of lives and property and prescribes certain rules to be in force in pursuance of the proclamation. It appears then that the "President Pro tem"

It appears that Chan Kwing-ming left Canton probably on the 4th. August and he arrived in Hongkong on the 5th. August. It was stated in evidence by one of the Canton Treasury Officials, Chung Siu-lam, that he continued in the service after the Proclamation of Independence by Chan Kwing-ming, that he worked for the Government, that the Treasury worked as usual during Chan's regime, that after his proclamation he recognised his orders on the Treasury, that some Government notes were issued a few of which bore special mark "To Un" (Perish Yuan). It was also stated that the rebellion affected many provinces.

Yuan Shih-kai issued an order (Exhibit 17) five days afterwards dismissing Chan from the post of Tutuh of Kwongtung and directing his arrest. The order stated that "Chan Kwing-ming coerced the members of the Provincial Assembly to declare independence at the assembly" and that he had "raised a rebellion" and a Proclamation (Exhibit 24) was subsequently issued by order of Commander So Shun-cho who had temporarily and after the departure of Chan assumed the duties of Governor stating that "the declaration of Independence of this Province is hereby withdrawn."

It was argued by the learned Counsel for the fugitive, stated briefly, that these facts coupled with Yuan Shi-kai's Proclamation which was an act of State established a de facto Government in the rebel party and that that seizure of power was actual and effective. That with the cancellation of Independence the authority of the Central Government revived and any rights which are consequent are in the Central Government.

Numerous authorities were cited in argument. Hall on International Law (1880 Ed.) p. 27 states "As soon, it is said, as a "considerable population is arrayed in arms with the professed "object of attaining political ends, "it resembles a state too "nearly for it to be possible to "treat individuals belonging to "such population as criminals; "it would be inhuman for the "enemy to execute his prisoners; "it would be still more inhuman "for foreign states to capture and "hang the crews of war-ships "as pirates; humanity requires "that the members of such a community shall be treated as belligerents, and if so there must be "a point at which they have a "right to demand what confessedly must be granted. As a "belligerent community is not "itself a legal person, a society "claiming only to be belligerent, and not to have permenently established its independence, can have no rights under "that law. It cannot therefore "demand to be recognised upon "legal grounds, and recognition, "when it takes place, either on "the part of a foreign government, or of that against which "the revolt is directed, is from "the legal point of view a concession of pure grace." We were referred to Historicus where Sir William Harcourt states in regard to the Civil war in America, "When a sovereign "State, from exhaustion "or any other cause, has virtually and substantially abandoned "the struggle for supremacy it "has no right to complain if a "foreign State treat the independence of its former subjects as "de facto established; nor can "it prolong its sovereignty by a "mere paper assertion of right. "When, on the other hand, the "contest is not absolutely or permanently decided, a recognition "of the incohate independence of "the insurgents by a foreign "State is a hostile act towards the "sovereign State which the latter "is entitled to resent as a breach "of neutrality and friendship. "The true rule is that laid down "in the old distich, Rebellion, "until it has succeeded, is Treason, when it is successful, it "becomes Independence. And "thus the only real test of independence is final success." Accepting this rule that "the real test of Independence is final success" can it be contended with any show of authority that the rebellion ever succeeded, or that it permanently established independence, to use the language of Hall? United States of America v. McRae 8 Eq. 75. This case was decided in 1869 some five years after the close of the Civil war in the United States of America and claimed an account of money which came to the hands of the defendant as agent of "the pretended Confederate Government during the late insurrection" and it was decided inter alia that upon the suppression of a rebellion the restored legitimate Government is entitled as of right to all money, goods and treasure which were public property of the government at the time of the outbreak, such right being is no way affected by the wrongful seizure of the property by the usurping government. Now it was contended on behalf of the fugitive that the position of the province of Kwongtung was identical with that of the Federal States during the war in its early stages and that Chan's declaration was effective to divest possession from the government and to vest it in the rebel government. Further that at Chan's declaration of Independence the Provincial Government came to an end and that with the subsequent cancellation of Independence by Yuan Shih-kai the authority of the Central Government revived and any rights which are consequent are in the Central Government. I am unable to see how Mc.Rae's case is an authority for these propositions. After referring to rights in property upon the suppression of a rebellion seized during such rebellion James V.C. said "I apprehend it to be the "clear public universal law "that any government "which de facto succeeds to any "other government, whether by "revolution or restoration, conquest or reconquest, succeeds to "all the public property, to everything in the nature of public "property, and to all rights in "respect of the public property "of the displaced power, whatever may be the nature or origin "of the title of such displaced "power any such public money "in any treasury, any such "property found in any warehouse, forts or arsenals, would, "on the success of the new or "restored power, vest ipso facto "in such power; and it would "have the right to call to account "any fiscal or other agent, of any "debtor or accountant to or of "the persons who had exercised "and had ceased to exercise the "authority of a government the "agent debtor, or accountant "having been the agent, debtor or of such persons in "their character a pretended "character of a government "accountant of a government." But this right is the "right of succession, is the right "of representation, is a right not "paramount, but derived, I will "not say under, but through, the "suppressed and displaced authority, and only be enforced in "the same way, and to the same "extent, and subject to the same "correlative obligations and "rights as if that authority "had not been suppressed "and displaced and was "itself seeking to enforce "it." The de facto government here referred to is clearly the United States government and not the Confederate government.

In United States America v. Prioleau 35 L. J. Ch. 7 decided that where the Confederated States of America had sent goods held by them as public property to England under a contract that the United States could not after the Civil War was over repudiate the contract and recover the goods.

Now can it be contended that Chan Kwing-ming's action ever established a de facto government at all. Was there any success to constitute Independence as distinguished from Rebellion? In my opinion there was not. The evidence so far as it goes shows that during the fortnight in question payment were made into the public Treasury as usual officials remained in their offices performing their duties as usual and as the Magistrate I think rightly observed "the one act of administration which can be claimed by the rebel Governor General is that he depleted the Treasury." And the most I think could be fairly contended is that the possession as distinguished from the dominion of the property in question was in the rebel Chan for the period in question. The circumstances are clearly and wholly different from those under consideration in Mcrae's case and Prioleau's case and there is no real analogy between them. As to the question whether as a fact the alleged rebellion was put an end to by the Central government or by the Provincial authorities, in the view which I take of the case of the failure to establish the existence of a de facto government it becomes unnecessary to determine.

I should however add that evidence was tendered by the Crown which bears on the status of the Tutuh. Referring to the Proclamation of Chan Kwing-ming an official of the government of the Province of Kwongtung who says in his affidavit "he has been deputed by the Governor General of the said Province to take charge of the extradition proceedings" states as follows "I have seen exhibit 21 "put in in the Police Court proceedings being the Proclamation "issued by Chan Kwing-ming; "the word 省 used throughout the Proclamation translated as Province is a word which essentially "indicates territory subordinate to "the Republic of China and could "not indicate an Independent "State. It is quite distinct from "the word "國" which would have been used had an Independent State been referred to or intended. Furthermore the "expression "大都督" "都督" "respectively "translated as Grand Tutuh and "Tutuh, essentially indicate a "Governor of a Province subordinate to the Central Republican Government. They are quite distinct from the words "總統" "which would have been used had the office of President been referred to or intended and which is the same "word which has always been "used to indicate the President of "Foreign Republics such as the "United States of America and "France."

It also appears at the time (21st July) that Chan's Proclamation was issued that Yuan Shih-kai had not in fact been instated as President. His order (Exhibit 17) dismissing Chan some five days later is headed "Order of the President Pro Tem" and I think there is much in the contention that Chan's Proclamation was mainly directed "to impeach and punish Yuan Shih-kai" than to declare independence from the Republic of China. Whatever view however may be taken of Chan's intention it is in my opinion demonstrated that the attempt to establish independence wholly failed.

I now pass to the second branch of the subject what was termed "the non recognition argument." The Crown alleges the property to be in the government of the Province of Kwongtung and it is contended that the Crown must show the existence of the Province of Kwongtung in such a manner that the Crown can take judicial cognisance of it. I may observe as a fact that the Court has now extended powers of amendment at a criminal trial in a misdescription of persons or body corporate alleged to be the owners of property in an indictment, such powers however cannot avail where the jurisdiction of the Courts is challenged. But there are authorities to show that the question whether a particular government is or is not an independent sovereign is one which a British Court will answer for itself taking judicial cognisance of the facts that are within the knowledge of the Crown. If necessary the Court itself applies through the Foreign Office to the Crown for information (Foote on International Jurisprudence p. 150 and cases there referred to).

Now an affidavit of His Majesty's Consul General at Canton speaks to "arrangements entered into between the British Government and the Provincial Government of Kwongtung;" and he also stated in his evidence before us that he "absolutely recognised the Provincial Government of Kwongtung."

"An affidavit of the acting Chief "Justice of (says the affidavit) "the highest Court of the pro"vince of Kwongtung known as "the Kao Teng Shen Pau Teng" "was also tendered.

Then under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, under which these proceedings are instituted the term "Chinese Government" to whom the fugitive is surrendered "includes the Viceroy or other officer administering a Provincial Government." In my opinion this is sufficient evidence to justify the Court in taking judicial cognisance of the existence of the government of the province of Kwongtung. Numerous authorities were cited by the learned Counsel for the fugitive in regard to the state of foreign states and governments in our Courts but whatever benefit may attach to this point in civil proceedings it cannot I think in the light of the evidence tendered by the Crown of which the Court must take judicial cognisance have any bearing in these proceedings. The Vice Chancellor in Taylor v. Barola 2 Sim. p. 221 says "It appears to me that sound "policy requires that the Courts "of the King should act in unison "with the Government of the "King," and Farwell J. in Foster "v. Globe Venture Syndicate "Limited 1900, 1 Ch. 814 said, I "am asked to take judicial "cognisance of the fact that "assuming these tribes (of Suss) "to be independent they do not "possess jurisdiction over certain "territories. That is a matter "which it appears to me must "necessarily be within the "cognizance of Her Majesty. "Sound policy appears to me to "require that I should act in "unison with the Government on "such a point as that. Assume "that the Foreign Office have "already satisfied themselves "that the territory in question is "within the dominion of Morocco "it would surely be improper "that I, sitting here as a judge "of that High Court, should, in "the face of that act of Her "Majesty hold (otherwise) . . . . "I should be contravening the "act of Her Majesty acting as a "Sovereign in a matter which is "within the cognizance of Her "Majesty's Foreign Office."

Now these extradition proceedings are instituted by the Crown here by virtue of the treaty obligations contained in the Treaty of Tientsin which is given effect to by the Ordinance of 1889. The Governor, His Majesty's Representative, has issued his warrant and it is to be assumed that he is satisfied that the Provincial Government of Kwongtung is a legal entity which is covered by the Treaty and this is a matter within the cognisance of the Government which in my judgment this Court cannot interfere with, although I have indicated there is in my opinion sufficient evidence to justify us in taking judicial cognisance of it.

I now come to the question whether the evidence discloses such an offence as would justify the committal of the accused if the alleged crime had been committed is this Colony. The first alleges simple larceny the stealing of two cheques for $100,00 and $50,000 respectively. The Magistrate has found guilty intention at the time when he obtained the cheques. Is there evidence which can justify this finding? Both cheques were handed to the fugitive by Chung Sui-lan an official in the Canton Treasury and were admittedly received by the fugitive and presumably in obedience to the order issued by the Tutuh (Exhibit) and were subsequently negotiated by the fugitive. There is clearly no direct evidence to establish guilty intention at the time of receiving the cheques or that there was any taking invito domino which is the essence of the crime of larceny. In reply to this the Crown relied on certain cases and contended that the question of the intention at the time the fugitive took the cheques is one for the jury and the Magistrate having found on the evidence as a whole the guilty intent established the Court cannot interfere.

Semple's case 1 East Please of the Crown 691 was relied on. In that case there was a distinct pretence held out that the prisoner wanted the chaise and agreement arrived at to pay so much for the hire of it and the Court held that the question of intention was for the jury and if they were of opinion that original taking of the chaise was with a felonious intent to steal it and the hiring a mere pretence without any intention to restore it they should convict. In this case there is no evidence that any inducement was made to part with the cheques or any pretence put forward to secure them upon which guilty knowledge can be inferred.

R. v. Perry 1 C. & K. 725. This case appears to cover the present case larceny as a servant under charge. Prisoner was given a cheque as a servant of the Great Western Railway and ordered to pay to an overseer and to buy a stamped receipt on his return. On his return return the Superintendent asked the prisoner if he had paid the overseer. He answered yes and being asked for the receipt said that the overseer not having one by him had promised to forward it to a certain inn in the town for him. In truth, the prisoner had not paid it and on Monday morning, got it changed by a tradesman in Taunton, and applied the proceeds to his own use. The conviction was affirmed.

R. v. Sharpless—I Leach 92, shows that it is a question for the jury whether the taking was done with evil intention.

R. v. Middleton, L.R. 2 C.C.R. 38, disclosed a question of difficulty as appears from the different positions taken by the Judges. The facts are set out fully in Archbold at p. 520 and show how learned Judges have differed as to what constitutes a taking and stealing with the definition of larceny. I think that the ruling of the majority of the Judges would probably cover the facts in this case; but it is not necessary however on the foregoing authorities to hold that the action of the fugitive amounted to larceny at Common law as I am clearly of opinion that there was evidence before the Magistrate on which a charge of larceny by a clerk or servant under Ordinance 5 of 1865 section 54 could be sustained, and R. v. Perry I think governs it, and there is evidence which could be left to a jury (R. v. Sharpless). There is ample evidence to show that the fugitive was engaged as an official of the Canton Treasury at the time of the alleged offence on the assumption that the view which I have taken of the non-existence of the alleged de facto government is correct.

On the further question whether the facts may constitute larceny by a bailee I think they do and they seem to come within the authority of R. v. Oxenham, 13 Cox 349. In that case it was decided that a person who receives a bill of exchange for the purpose of getting it discounted and handing the proceeds over to another and instead of getting it discounted indorses it as his own to a creditor in payment of his account, intending to pass the property in the bill absolutely to the creditor, is a vailee of a valuable security and guilty of a fraudulent conversion of the same to his own use.

As to the last charge of fraudulent conversion this I take it is alleged to have occurred when the fugitive obtained two cheques in Canton in his own name and instead of remitting to Shanghai converted them to his own use. This appears to be an offence under Ordinance 5 of 1865 section 62. See R. V. Aden, 12 Cox 512.

Then on the question of embezzlement in so far as the specific charge that the fugitive "at Canton, China, then being a servant of the government, of the Province of Kwongtung, feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal the two several sums of $100,000 and $50,000 delivered to him for his said employer" it cannot I think succeed, for it is clear that there was no misappropriation of moneys at all at Canton and no money passed. What the fugitive received there from the Treasury were two cheques or drafts which he subsequently negotiated, obtaining payment therefor in Hongkong. It was contended on behalf of the Crown that the act of embezzlement began in Canton and was concluded in Hongkong and Reg. v. Holmes 12 B.D. 23 was relied on. In that case the defendant wrote and posted at Nottingham a letter addressed to G. at a town in France containing a false pretence by means of which he induced G. to send from France to Nottingham a draft for £150 which defendant then cashed. It was held that there was jurisdiction to try the defendant at Nottingham, the pretence having been made at Nottingham where also the money obtained by means of it was received. Lord Coleridge C. J. said "of the two necessary ingredients of the offence both take place in Nottingham. It may be that one important part of the offence taking place in Nottingham would be sufficient, but here both ingredients take place in Nottingham." That case has no bearing on this; the alleged conversion of the valuable security delivered to the fugitive was in Hongkong and not in China and in my opinion the conditions necessary to sustain a charge of embezzlement in China were not complied with.

Now in regard to the alleged theft of the payment out book. The evidence is simple and I have carefully considered it and have arrived at the conclusion that the question of guilty intention is within the Magistrate's discretion to decide and that he would be within his right in considering all the circumstances surrounding the fugitive's action in coming to a decision on this point. It appears that the fugitive was himself employed in the Treasury and that it was his ordinary duty to examine the book in question which he obtained from another Treasury official, Ngai Un-ping, on 4th August, which as a fact was the day that Chan Kwing-ming fled from Canton and that

(*Continued on Second Extra.*)

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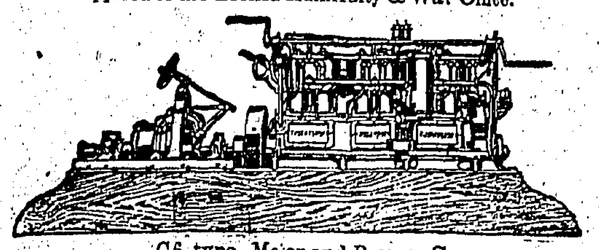

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VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Singapore	P. E. Friedrich
Moji	Ceylon Maru
Europe	Pathan
Calcutta	Yatshing
Pacific Ports	Den. of Airlie
Singapore	Khiva

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 19th ult.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney on the 18th ult., for this Port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila.) and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th March.

The I. G. M. s.s. COBLENZ left Yap on the 25th ult. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 4th of March, p.m.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin (via Timor and Manila) for this port on the 1st inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong, via Manila, on the 23rd February, The United States mail has been transferred to the North German Lloyd's s.s. DERFFLINGER which arrived at Hongkong on the 2nd March.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 4th of Feb., left Singapore on the 28th of Feb., at 6 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th of March at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (European Line.) left London for this port via ports on the 31st January, and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (American Line.) left Seattle for this port via Ports on the 10th ult., and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CEYLON MARU (Calcutta Line.) left Moji for this port on the 28th February, and is expected here on the 5th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line.) left London for this port via ports on the 28th Feb., and is expected here on the 8th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KANAGAWA MARU (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 23rd Feb., and is expected here on the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HIRANO MARU (European Line.) left Kobe for this port via ports on the 28th Feb., and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU (Australian Line.) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 28th Feb., and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO MARU (Australian Line.) left Thurs. Island for this port via Manila on the 26th Feb., and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG MARU (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port on the 22nd Feb., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA MARU (European Line.) left Marseilles for this port via ports on the 21st Feb., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The s.s. SATSUMA (of the Barber Line) sailed from New York on 14th January and is due to arrive here on or about 14th March.

The s.s. PATHAN (of the Mogul Line) sailed from U. K. on 25th January, and is due to arrive here on or about 5th March.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER sailed from New York on the 4th ult. for Hongkong.

The Mogul Line s.s. LOTHIAN sailed from United Kingdom on the 21st ult. for Hongkong via Straits and is due to arrive here about the 3rd April.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. KIOTO passed the Suez Canal on the 24th ult., for Hongkong direct.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta and is due at Hongkong on the 5th March.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. MAUSANG from Fremantle is due at Hongkong on the 12th March.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Moji and is due at Hongkong on 8th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. ONSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE from Pacific Coast is due at Hongkong on the 9th March.

The Danish s.s. ARABIEN left Port Said on the 26th ult. and may be expected here on or about the 26th of Mar.

The s.s. KHIVA left Singapore for this Port on the 28th ult., at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 5th March, at about noon.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. BANRI MARU left Sourabaya on the 27th ult. and is due to arrive here on the 8th Mar.

The s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manilla, March 3. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. KUMANO MARU which is due to arrive at Hongkong March 7.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s. 3,039, W. D. Hopcraft, 6th ult.—Shanghai, 3rd ult., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A Starkey, 21th ult.—Moji, 15th ult., Coal—Chinese.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 2,474, A. Kennedy, 21st ult.—Sandakan, 15th ult., Gen.—J. M.

Machew, Ger. s.s. 996, B. Zallner, 25th ult.—Bangkok, 14th ult., Rice.—B. and S.

Chiyo Maru Jap. s.s. 13,426, Wm. W. Greene, 26th ult.—San Francisco, 27th ult., Gen.—T. K. K.

Feiching, Chi. s.s. 979, A. A. Crawford, 25th ult.—Chefoo, 21st ult., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,178, Y. Goto, 26th ult.—Moji, 20th ult., Coal—M. B. G. K.

Shinchiku Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,938, Dori, 25th ult.—Moji, 19th ult., Coal—O. S. K.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199 Scheuk, 27th ult.—Wei-hai-wei, 22nd ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, Yokota, 27th Feb.—Tsintau, 26th Feb., Coal—M. B. K.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. Findlayson, 27th ult.—Manila, 24th ult., Sugar—B. & S.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s. 1,199, E. W. Schenk, 27th Feb.—Tientsin, 20th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s. 1,115, C. Gathemann, 28th Feb.—Bangkok 18th Feb., Rice.—B. and S.

Glenfalloch, Br. 1,434, Gardner, 27th ult.—Singapore, 21st ult., Gen.—Chinese.

Zafiro, American s.s. 1,408, F. S. McMurray, 28th Feb.—Manila, 25th Feb., Gen.—S. T. Co.

Austria, Aus. s.s. 4,872, M. D. Coswich, 28th ult.—Treaste, 10th Jan. Gen. S. W.

Chi-yuen, Chi. s.s. 1,133, W. Ross, 28th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, N. Kawashima, 28th ult.—Kobe 21st., Super—N. Y. K.

Fuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,544, H. Murakami, 1st inst.—Japan, 25th ult., Coal—M. B. K.

Glenbogan, Br. s.s. 3,809, McGregor, 28th ult.—Singapore, 25th ult., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, C. W. Robertson, 28th ult.—Honay, 25th ult., Coal J. M. & Co.

Kunajiri Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,847, Y. Kuwazu, 1st inst.—Moji, 23rd ult. Coal—Mitsui.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,224, 2nd inst.—Moji, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nore, Br. s.s. 4,188, D. Asbarg, 2nd inst. Shanghai, 27th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, Gilroy, 1st inst.—Singapore, 23rd ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,869, K. Asakawa 1st inst.—Shanghai, 26th ult. Gen.—N. Y. Y.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,879, Simizu, 2nd last.—Wakamatsu, 24th ult Coal—M. B. G. K.

Africa, Ger. s.s. 2,613, N. Trancide, 3rd inst.—Trieste, 30th ult., Gen.—A. L.

Benvenue, Br. s.s. 2,903, Kroble, 3rd inst.—Moji, 25th inst., Coal—G. L. and Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,256, V. Liddell, 3rd inst.—Tientsin, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,418, Mattock, 3rd inst.—Port Courbet, 28th ult., Coal—J. M. and Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, J. W. Evans, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le. Chocalier, 2nd inst.—Pakhoi, 1st inst., Gen.—A. Marty.

Kuifong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 3rd inst. Haiphong, 26th ult., Gen.—B. and S.

Suevia, Ger. s.s. 2,381, C. Detsinke, 3rd inst.—Tsingtau, 26th ult, Gen.—H. A. L.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 3rd inst.—Manila, 28th ult., Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Treeless Islands.

There are no trees in the Falkland Islands; consequently the country presents a bleak appearance. In the autumn the long grass, turning somewhat greyish, imparts a disagreeable and monotonous aspect to the hillside. On the return of spring the ranchers used to have a glorious time of it in literally setting the camp on fire, says the Rev. A. Mackintosh in *Chambers's Journal*. This was done by simply striking a match on the saddle-pommel and casting it into the midst of the withered grass. No coaxing was needed, as the material was withered and dry as tinder. Presently the mountain-side would be fringed with one long line of raging flames and curling smoke. Thus was the pasture renewed. Although no trees grow in these islands, there is ample evidence of the land having once been thickly wooded.

TIDE TABLE.

2nd Mar., to 8th 1914.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Ht. in Ft.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Ht. in Ft.
Mon.	2	m 11 56	5.5	m 6 4	2.7
				6 42 a	2.8
Tues.	3	m 0 24	4.6	m 6 46	3.1
		0 56 a	3.7	7 32 a	2.9
Wed.	4	m 1 24	3.9	m 6 18	3.2
		1 9 a	3.4	8	
Thurs	5	No inferior	High	9 32 a	2.8
		2 5 a	5.9	nor Low	W.
Fri.	6	No inferior	High	11 33 a	2.6
			6.3	nor Low	W.
Satur.	7	No inferior	High	m 0 33	2.6
		4 45 a	6.5	nor Low	W.
Sun	8	No inferior	High	m 1 16	2.5
		5 55 a	6.9	nor Low	W.

m morning. a afternoon.

To Sail

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

Proposed sailings for SAN FRANCISCO, & SAN PEDRO.

s.s.	"ROBERT DOLLAR"	31st Mar., 1914.
s.s.	"M. S. DOLLAR"	28th April 1914.

Connection made with Salt Lake Railway at San Pedro for OVERLAND points. For rates, space and further particulars apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

V. M. SMITH,
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WING KEE & CO.

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SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

OFFICE: No. 4 Queen's Building, 3rd Floor. Tephone 1033.

Public Auction.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 7th & 9th March, 1914,
commencing each day at
2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell St.
A Valuable Collection of Chinese Porcelain including specimens from Ming down to Towkwong.
Comprising:—
5-COLOURED, BLUE and WHITE, GREEN, RED, BLUE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS, SNUFF BOTTLES, PEKIN CLOISONNE and JADE ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.
On view from FRIDAY the 6th March.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY,
the **10th March, 1914** commencing at **2.45 p.m.** at
Woolamai, Chatham Road
Kowloon
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(particulars from catalogue)
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On view from Monday, the 9th.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
s.s. "CHIYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The aboved named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Febraury, 28th at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the **4th March,** will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on 9th March.

All Claims must be filed on or before **11th March,** otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1914. [1136

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"ASSYRIA,"
Captain Brodmärkel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 2nd Mar., 1914. [1179

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-Night 9.15 To-Night

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5 PARTS. 8,000 FEET.

A FITTING SISTER TO

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BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE

"THE PATHE'S GAZETTE" (Twice Weekly)
"WIFFLES HIS MOTHERS DARLING"
"THE INVISIBLE POWER."
THE STRONG MAN WINS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH.
A GREAT THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA WILL BE SCREENED, LENGTH 9,000 FEET.

Watch for The Gibson Sisters, clever Singers & classical Dancers.

If Disease Germs were *Visible!*

What panic-fear would arise if we could *see*, with the naked eye, what only the microscope shows us—namely, the germs which cause such dread infectious diseases as Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Consumption, and Scarlet Fever.

We should see millions of these disease germs floating in the air—lurking in public telephones, in public vehicles, in all crowded, stuffy places—drifting into the mouth and throat, and passing from one person to another.

We constantly inhale these germs without taking harm, because the healthy body has natural powers of destroying them. But if we are "run down" these powers may fail us. Then the germs grow and multiply rapidly in the mouth and throat, and lay us low with some infectious disease.

Against these invisible foes, Science has given us a sure defence in Formamint Tablets, which cleanse the mouth cavity from germ growths as easily and pleasantly as dirt is removed from the skin.

Avoid Infectious Diseases by Sucking

Wulfing's Formamint,

The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The habit of sucking a few of these palatable tablets every day keeps your mouth and throat in a thoroughly healthy state—protects you against the constant risks of infection—and cures such common germ ailments as Sore Throat, Foul Breath, and Mouth Troubles. Send the *coupon to-day for a Free Booklet which tells you all about Formamint.* It fully explains the germ theory of disease, and contains abundant medical and lay evidence of the value of Formamint.

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When buying Formamint, specify Wulfing's Formamint, as that is the only genuine kind. There are many imitations of Formamint, but none which have the same composition and properties. Wulfing's Formamint is a new chemical compound, and as such is manufactured by a fully-protected process.

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Armstrong The Misses	Lee-Jones J W
Babins Mrs P	Lobel F
Baron Riedel	Logan, W
Bate E R	Meier Mr & Mrs J
Beckingsale L	Mason, C Farebrother
Bell C D J	Matheson, Miss M
Boer Mr & Mrs O	Matheson, Mrs R T.
Bellilos, Mrs E R	Marriott, Dr O
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Beswick Mr & Mrs C W	Macdonald C
Billings Mrs	Mackean, Dr G
Brand Hon Alice	Martin, Mr & Mrs G
Bruce M V	Martin Miss
Bungey A P	Martini G
Campbell Miss	Marr Miss
Cambridge, A J	Mayer B B
Castro, Mr & Mrs FXD'Aa	McLachlin Miss E W
Castro, Miss D'e	McLachlin Miss J M
Castro, Master D'e	McLachlin Miss K F
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Clark M O	Mereckl, J
Coleman, Dr A L E F	Messer Mr & Mrs C W
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Clayton, W E	Meyer C E
Compbell Miss	Moelich Jr O F
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Dare Dr H	Mickle D M
Davis E G	Milkowski N S
Dohn R M R	Middleton G S
Derteano, Mr & Mrs & 2 children	Myers M S
Dollar Mr & Mrs J H	Nathan J
Domvile Mrs	Noxon S H
Douglas, Mrs R H	O Leary, Miss G
Douglas D S S	Parson E E
Doyle Mrs J M	Petersen, A
Duncan, J	Pereira Col G
Dutton W	Perry F A
Dutton Mrs	Phelps Mr and Mrs S G
Ehrenfels, Mr & Mrs H E	Phillips Mr and Mrs G B
Fallon Mr & Mrs J P	Polhill C
Fearon Mrs F	Rothesbush C H
Fernihough S	Potten S E
Fehr H	Preston Dr H P
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Folger Miss B	Raymond E M
Folger Miss E	Raworth, B.
Foster Mrs	Reay, Miss F
Friesland G	Ray, E. H.
Galiotti, A	Raymond, Miss
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Graham J	Smyth F
Grisogono, P D de	Sorensen A B
Hannibal, Mr & Mrs W A	Soutter Mrs W
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Haynor H A	Sibasey Mrs G T Jr U S A
Hing Miss B Ho A	Thornton G
Hough Mrs L R	Veblen J
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Houston Miss C	Westphal K J
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Inscophi T	
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Major Capt and Mrs N G	Webley A R Wolf Mr and Mrs
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with liberty to call at Malabar Coast)

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"INDRADEO"
Captain T. R. Evans, will be despatched as above on 12th March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

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Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1914.

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s.s. "KASAMA"

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Crew H C	Muir C
Crow Miss	Ram E
Cromie Commander and Mrs	Smith, E. G. Wilson Mr and Mrs

Grand Hotel.

Allen M & Mrs	Maddicks Mr & Mr
Borr	Olsen Mr & Mrs
Bard C.	Pierce
Collier Mrs	Pierce H
Collier Miss	Rooney Mr & Mrs
Calvert Miss	Robn
Crow Mr and Mrs A. B.	Rhrderick Robb Mr and Mrs
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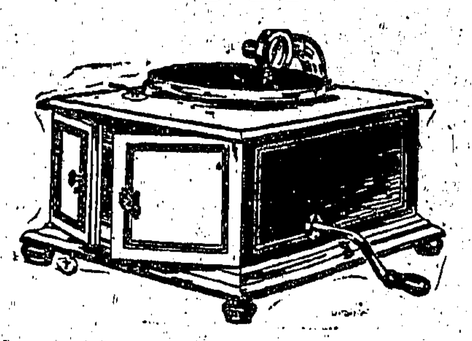

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SINISTER STREET, by Compton Mackenzie	$1.75	SHIPMASTER'S HANDBOOK TO THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, by Sanford W. Cole	$4.00
THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL, by A. & C. Askew	1.75	COMMON DISEASES, by Dr. Woods Hutchinson	4.80
NUMBER 13, by Fred M. White	1.75	WITH EASTERN MERCHANDISE, A LANDSMAN'S LOG OF LIFE ON BOARD A CARGO BOAT TO MALAYA, CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. by Francis E. Powell, M. A.	4.80
IT HAPPENED IN EGYPT, by C. N. & A. M. Williamson	1.75	QUEER THINGS ABOUT JAPAN, by Douglas Sladen	4.80
THE VALLEY OF THE MOON, by Jack London	1.75	JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, by E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S.	8.40
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME, by Hall Caine	1.75		

To Sail

"GLEN LINE"
McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd,

s.s. "GLENFARG"
(Capt. H. J. Henderson)
for Hamburg, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

The above steamer will be despatched for the ports named, on or about 6th March, 1914.

s.s. "GLENLOGAN"
(Capt. Jas. McGregor)
for London via Plymouth.

This steamer will be despatched for the above port on or about 31st March, 1914.

Saloon passage Hongkong-London (including first class rail fare Plymouth to London) £40.

For Freight or passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1914. [160

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service

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s.s. "Atholl" } on or about April 4.

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Agents
Hongkong 12th. Jan., 1914. [97

Notice

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MOTOR CARS ON HIRE
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin's.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETLYENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE: SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE: NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	86' top / 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	521'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	464'	49' 3"	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	280'	60'	18'	9' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	456'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hore Dock	430'	84'	23'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	333'	64'	20'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Commercial.

The Rubber Market.

Messrs. Guthrie and Co. of Singapore report under date of February 24 as follows:—

At the auction held this morning prices showed a considerable decline from last week's levels, weak advices from London causing buyers to be conservative in their bids. Smoked sheet suffered most from the prevailing dulness, demand for this grade being poor, with value $9 lower at $128. Fine pale crepe on the other hand was in strong demand with numerous buyers at $130. Two lots fetching $131. The price, although $5 below last week's arerage, compares very favourably with current London quotation. Medium and dark crepes were about $5 lower while scrap rubbers showed little change. Of fifty two tons offered about fifty tons were sold.

Messrs. Barlow and Co. report under the same date:—

In sympathy with quotations ruling in the London market, prices at to day's auctions were on a lower level. Smoked sheet suffered the heaviest decline, the best price paid for this grade being $128 per picul, or $9 below last week's figure. Standard quality crepe sold up to $5. The best demand was for medium crepes, for which the prices realised showed very little change from last week. Of the quantity offered, about 53 tons, all was sold with the exception of some three tons bought in.

Chinese City Tramways.

The Chinese City tramway service inaugurated at Shanghai in Augueet of last year gives promise of proving a remunerative investment. For the first half-year's working, a dividend of six per cent has been declared on a capital of $200,000, and at a meeting of the company shortly to be convened the Chinese will be invited to subscribe more capital for extensions of the service already decided upon. At first capital was slow in coming, but the sight of overcrowded tram cars plying along the Chinese Bund to the Hangchow Railway station and the Arsenal proved a sufficient advertisement, and no difficulty in obtaining the amount required for the new scheme is anticipated. The concern is strictly confined to Chinese investors.

Soap for China.

According to the *Asahi* the total value of the soap exported from Japan last year amounted to Y.523,722—Y. 1,508,062 being toilet soap and Y 15,596 ordinary washing soap—representing an increase of Y.1,073,096 in the former and of Y.6403 in the latter Y.6,403 in the latter. The Osaka journal attributes this increase to the enhanced demand in Manchuria, and the marked increase in demand in China proper as a reaction from the depression of trade in consequence of the Revolution. Trial orders have also been received from the South Sea Islands for special fancy toilet soap, a taste for the Japanese product having been aroused by an Exhibition recently held at Samarang. The soap market remains quiet as the regular season is not yet opened, but dealers, encouged by the satisfactory result their business last year, are greatly confident regarding the prects of the business this year, the manufacture of soap has greatly increased. Owing to the fae of the account crop, the prif copra is ruling Y.2 or Y.3 hi than last year, and is quoted Y.29 per 100 kin but other nials are unchanged in price, tat the price of soap this yeprobably will not be affected.

Amateurs for Wireless.

There about 1,500 amateur wireless sists in New Zealand. To up this hobby the expe rs must obtain an annual licence from the Postmas eral—this entitling them their own wireless tele system for experiment poses only, and pledging ot to divulge any informati comes their way.

Public Companies

HONGKONG RE INSURAN , LTD.

NOTICE EHOLDERS.

THE F h Ordinary Meeti hareholders will be held ces of the undersigned, THURSDA p.m. on instant.

The Tran s of the Company wi SED from the 5th. to th tant, both days inclusiv

JARI THESON

Gen ers.

Hongkong, nce Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd [1134

UNION L SOCIETY OF LTD NOT

FROM this da notice duri her absence from tary C.H.P. HAY will Mr. of the Society. ry

By Order of the C. MO S

Hongkong, 2nd M

CHINA TRADE ANCE CO.

NOTIC

FROM this date o notice during n absence from the C H.P. HAY will act of the Company.

By Order of the Bo C. MONTA Secre

Hongkong, 2nd March

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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New York, U.S.A.: 90 William St. Montreal: National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd.
London Agents—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd. 56 St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Stockists throughout Canada.

Public Companies

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1914, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th March to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. PEMBERTON
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 5th March inclusive.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1914.

Notices

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at 5.15 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1914 at the Rooms of The Hongkong Jockey Club, to pass the Accounts for the Season 1913, and elect the Committee and Officers for the coming Season.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HUTTON POTTS retired by mutual consent from the firm on the 31st December, 1913.

We have this day admitted Mr. Edward John Chapman into partnership.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frank Barrington Deacon in our firm ceased on the 3rd April, 1913.

DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for over ten years. Has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the examination, and is in possession of a first rate certificate as Chinese teacher. He has good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" Office or direct to 37 Robinson Road, 1st floor.

9th Jan., 1912.

THE DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Throughout the World to deal with English.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS

in all parts. Besides being a complete guide to London & Suburbs contains lists of

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS

in the United Kingdom, and the Colonial and Foreign supply:

CLASSIFIED TRADES

and Professions to which they belong, the approximate

NUMBER OF THEIR RESIDENTS

Firms, Merchants, Manufacturers, Commercial, Shipping, Insurance, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Railways, Docks, Canals, Gas, Water, Electric Light, Tramway, Telegraph, Telephone, Cable, Wireless, Mining, Iron, Steel, Coal, Oil, Chemical, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Textile, Cotton, Woollen, Linen, Silk, Jute, Rope, Paper, Printing, Publishing, Brewing, Distilling, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Leather, Rubber, Glass, Pottery, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Electrical, Motor, Cycle, Aerial, Agricultural, Implement, Machinery, Millwork, Timber, Furniture, Upholstery, Carpet, Drapery, Outfitting, Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap, Fur, Jewellery, Watch, Clock, Optical, Photographic, Musical, Instrument, Toy, Game, Sporting, Stationery, Bookbinding, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soap, Chemical, Drug, Medicine, Food, Provision, Oilman, Grocery, Wine, Spirit, Brewery, Aerated Water, Hotel, Restaurant, Tavern, Boarding House, Coffee House, Refreshment, Confectionery, Bread, Flour, Biscuit, Cake, Pastry, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Dairy, Meat, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, Seed, Corn, Hay, Straw, Coal, Wood, Timber, Building, Contracting, Decorating, Painting, Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating, Sanitary, Engineering, Architectural, Surveying, Auctioneering, Estate, Land, Mortgage, Financial, Accountancy, Legal, Solicitors, Barristers, Notaries, Patent, Trade Mark, Parliamentary, Agents, Brokers, Dealers, Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Stevedores, Lightermen, Wharfingers, Warehousemen, Carriers, Forwarding, Customs, Clearing, Passage, Emigration, Insurance, Advertising, Publicity, Newspaper, Printing, Publishing, Bookselling, Stationery, Telegraph, Telephone, Cable, Wireless, Postal, Express, Parcel, Delivery, Cartage, Storage, Removal, Furniture, Pantechnicon, Van, Lorry

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Notes on the Exhibits.

The flower and vegetable show opened yesterday at the Botanical Gardens, under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, is a considerable improvement over previous years both as regards the entrants and the quality of the exhibits. The manner in which it has been laid out follows closely that of former years, being arranged round the fountain in suitable matsheds and on green cloth covered tables. Flowers always form a beautiful picture but, when the choicest of blooms are laid out in anything like profusion, the effect is all the more pleasing by reason of the fact that the appreciation of general massing of colour is enhanced by the knowledge of the fineness of the detail that goes to create it. Consequently the show is well worth a visit from an artistic point of view and also as an example of what Hongkong gardens can produce.

To deal *ad seriatim* with the various exhibits is impossible but in one or two instances general classes are worth a little more than passing mention. For instance, there has been a vast improvement in annuals, while a falling off is to be noticed in antirrhinums as compared with previous years. Arum lilies fall into two distinct classes. Those grown on the lower levels are much inferior to those on the Peak, though in both cases the quality is never such as to be despised. Carnations are not so good as they might be, but the dianthus show up favourably. Dahlias, one of the most popular of cultivated flowers, come well to the fore. The cactus variety is well up to standard but in the "pom-pom" selections some of the largest blooms for years are to be noticed. Freezias, maidenhair fern and violets are also good.

In the kitchen garden classes the Peak again would seem to be better than the lower levels were it not for the products of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Hoggarth both of whom put forward some very fine specimens of vegetables, while in other directions, if mention is to be made of individual exhibits, notice should be given to the three pots of heliotrope for which Mr. Howell obtained a special prize, the ferns of Mrs. Braidwood, the French marigolds of Mr. C. M. Ede and the huge pot of mint which secured a like award for Mr. Woolley.

Cut flowers were generally staged in a better manner than prevailed last year. There did not appear to be so many entrants, but those who did put in selections had them presented in the convenient manner that long usage has proved to be the best at home. In consequence of this the judging of these classes proved easier and gave satisfaction. The table decoration competition afforded excellent opportunities for ladies to show their artistic abilities and there was not a great deal to choose between any of them.

The judges of the various exhibits were Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Tomes, Mrs. Leefe, Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. H. Humphreys and Mr. F. Howell.

Yesterday evening at the close of the day's opening Lady May, who was present with His Excellency the Governor and H. E. Major General Kelly, presented the prizes being thanked by acclamation by those present. The band in attendance was that of the 25th Punjabis which discoursed an excellent programme of music throughout the day.

THE LATE LIEUT. WELMAN.

The late Lieut. Gilbert Molesworth Welman, who lost his life in the disaster to submarine A7, and who was well-known in Hongkong, succeeded to the Trewarthenick estate in Cornwall a few months previously, on the death of his aunt, Lady Molesworth who, it will be remembered, died as the result of a sting by a wasp.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Acton Welman and Mary Letitia, third daughter of Sir Paul Molesworth. Lieut. Welman had only resumed duty just before the disaster, having been home suffering from an injured knee for some weeks.

The Cornish estate now goes to Mr. Paul A. Welman, who is a tobacco planter in Sumatra. Lieut. Welman was not married. There have been many deaths in the family recently. Sir Lewis Molesworth died suddenly about two years ago at Torquay, and during the last twelve months there have passed away the Dowager Lady Molesworth, Lady Molesworth, the Rev. Sir Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, who succeeded to the title on the death of Sir Lewis, and who died suddenly in London; Mr. Welman, the deceased officer's uncle; Mrs. Vernon, sister of Lady Molesworth; and Miss Vernon.

Protesting Too Much.

The moral reformer who goes too far in his denunciations of social vice is likely to defeat his own purpose. The present vogue of dancing as a social pastime is not indicative of the growth of immorality in society. Some dancing is indecent, just as some of the magazines are needlessly vulgar, says the New York *Times*. But only an insignificant minority of the men and women who make up contemporaneous society favour low amusements, dress without regard to decency, read vile books, and haunt those moving-picture shows which the police watch so closely. There are many more good people in the world than bad. Society is more decent than it has been in any other epoch of the world's history.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied cheap Rents.

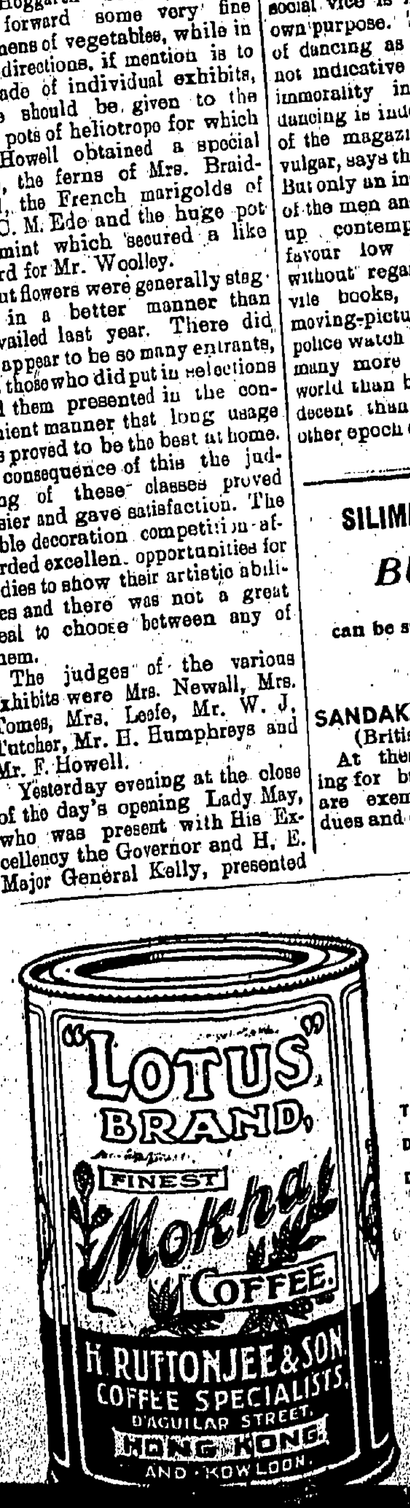
at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE



IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

POST OFFICE.

The P. E. Friedrich, with the German mail left Singapore on Saturday the 28th ult., at 6 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, at noon.

The Liangchow, with the mails from London (via Siberia) of Saturday the 14th ult., is due to arrive here on Friday the 6th inst.

The Kumano Maru with the American mail ex Manchuria is due to arrive here on Monday the 9th inst.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left	Due
London Feb. 14	Shanghai Mar. 2.

MAILS DUE.

German, P. E. Friedrich, 5th inst.
Siberian, Liangchow, 6th inst.
American, Kumano Maru, 9th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 4th inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per LOKSANG, 4th inst. 5 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per COBLENZ 4th inst 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongay—Per HOPSANG, 5th inst. 9 a.m.
Hoihow, Haiphong, Pakhoi & Saigon—Per HANOI, 5th inst., 10 a.m.

American & Canadian & Siberia Mails. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco, (Europe via Siberia)—Per E. OF JAPAN, 5th inst. 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 5th inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN MARU, 5th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 5th 1 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 5th inst., 3 p.m.

(Siberian Mail. Shanghai, North China, and Tsingtau, Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per P. E. FRIEDRICH, 5th inst., 4 p.m. (To make connection with the Dalny Steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday the 9th March.)

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per TUBINGEN, 5th inst., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 6th inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AZUMASAN MARU, 6th inst., 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per YATSHING, 6th inst., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th Mar.

American & Canadian & Siberian Mails. Shanghai & North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America, (Europe via San Francisco via Siberia),—Per CHIYO MARU, 7th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—YUENSANG, 7th inst., 1 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta:—Per LAISANG, 7th inst., 1 p.m.

Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan—Per BORNEO, 7th Feb., 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, North China, and Tsingtau, (Europe via Siberia) —Per CHENAN, 7th Mar., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 7th inst., 5 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per KWONGSANG, 7th inst. 5 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 7th inst. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8th Mar.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 8th inst. 9 a.m

TUESDAY, 10th Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 10th Mar., 10 a.m.

American & Canadian Mails. Shanghai North China Japan via Moji Victoria B.C. Seattle, Wash.—Per SADO MARU, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

French Mail. Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per NERA, 10th Mar. 11 a.m

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 10th inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China—Per LIANGCHOW, 10th inst. 3 p.m

WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.

Straits & Ceylon—Per HIRANO MARU, 11th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 11th inst. 10 a.m.

Australian Mail. Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per KUMANO MARU, 11th inst., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 12th Mar.

Japan via Moji—Per BANRI MARU. 12th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per LUCHOW, 12th inst., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY 13th Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per RUBI, 13th inst. 3 p.m

SATURDAY, 14th Mar.

English Mail. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 13th inst., p.m.—Per INDIA, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Coblenz, Ger. s.s. 3,130, L. Klugkist, 4th inst.—Manila, 2nd, inst., Gen.—M and Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s. 1,018, Wenzel, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 24th ult., Rice—B. and S.

Doris, Br. Cruser, 2,041, C. P. Beaty, 3rd inst.—Plymouth.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, Roach, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. L. and Co.

Kenkon Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Sasaki, 3rd inst.—Chingwantao, 25th ult., Coal—Chinese.

Kwanglee, Chi. s.s. 1,468, McArthur, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Tuebingen, Ger. s.s. 5,586, D. Reimers, 4th inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—M. and Co.

Radnorshire, Br. 2,594, C. L. Willats, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. and Co.

DEPARTED.

March 4.

Dilwara for Calcutta
Siberia for San Francisco
Heiyu Maru for Canton
Chunsang for Canton
Machew for Bangkok
Loksang for Foochow
Dunera for Yokohama
Africa for Shanghai
Verwaerts for Trieste
Zafiro for Hollo
Shoashing for Shanghai
Helene for Hoihow
Haiching for Foochow
Suevia for Hamburg
Kiang Ping for Canton
Tjilliwong for Batavia
Bolefos for Bangkok
Glenogle for Rangoon
Pitsanulok for Haiphong

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 4.

Cheong Shing for Canton
Haimun for Swatow
Kwang Lee Canton
Wenchow for Amoy
Clara Jebsen for Bangkok
Chipshing for Tientsen
Foiching for Tientsin
Huechow for Canton
Chunghua for Tientsin
Namsang for Kobe
Kiangtung for Macao
Kueichow for Tientsin
Hanoi for Haiphong
Daijin Maru Tamsui
Yamato Maru for Chin-wan-tao

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Colbenz from Sydney etc. on the 4th inst.—E Goebel, A Henry, J Sebuetze, Consul-General George Muyshy, Mr and Mrs Kline, Mr and Mrs J N Liggit, R Liggit, A E Hinch, Missionary Wenzel, Eng Rost, A Lonis, R Shtusmak.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Zafiro for Manila on the 3rd inst.—Mrs S Martin, Mrs W H Willson, Master G Willson, Miss I Lee, Master Lee Willson, Mrs J Sanchez, M Kato, Fan Kin-chin, Ong Tee Chiong Sui-chuen, Ching Kia-chua, Chiang Ah Cay, Kwok-ming, Tai V Ferdos, Dan O'Leary, C W Hamilton, Miss S M and M L Hamilton, R W Gray, Miss I and R Collier, Mrs E Collier, M H Newman, A Escudero, Major and Mrs F L Winn, F Cescolluels.

Per s.s. Derflinger for Europe etc., on the 3rd inst.—Miss Muteuh, L E Phipps, C F Moetsch, C Hart, Mr and Mrs Bishop E A Boston, H Crombie, Dr Ch. G Harmer, Miss E H McLachlen, Miss A McIvane, Dr and Mrs Harston, Mr & Mrs Ede, Scott Harston, Mr and Mrs Otto H Kleinworth, C A Loomal, N L Watson, R E Thompson, Mr and Mrs H Hohuke, Mrs E Feldicky, F Feldicky, H C A Fromm, H Dicke, C Martine, Charles H Leavitt, T Famasu, T Noburo, M C Clarky, John B Garneau, G F Frennuer, Mr and Mrs Machel, Mr and Mrs Geo H England, Mrs A H Yart, Rev and Mrs Zemmer, Mrs van L Boonhampt, Miss H L Lewis, Mrs Benjamin, Lo, K Terethdas, Mrs S H Joseph, Jensen, Rev Garay, Rev Stanos, Dr H Hermann, J M C Mattos, J C Chadwick, Mrs C H Withams, A Leo, A Gatmaitno, Mr and Mrs F A Baudroot, J W Lowree.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finnon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.50.—The northern depression is now central to the north-east of Hokkaido.

An area of high pressure extends from the Bonins to the Eastern Sea.

Pressure has decreased moderately from Shanghai to Tourane, and over Formosa and the Philippines.

Light or variable winds are indicated along the east coast of China, and moderate E. to S.E. winds over the western portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; cloudy some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	Variable winds, squally.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
4th March, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Direction.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'estock	7a	30.53	02	26	wsw	1	b
Nemuro	6a	29.41			w	2	
Hakodate	"	29.75			w	6	
Tokio	"	29.87			nw	2	
Kochi	"	30.05			wsw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.09			se	1	
K'shima	"	30.10			nne	1	
Oshima	"	30.10			s	1	
Naha	"	30.13			e.	1	
Ishi'jima	"	30.09			ne	2	
Bonin Is.	"	30.02			nw	1	
Chefoo	"	30.08	40	56	s	3	bc
W'haiwei	"						
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Klukiang	"						
Changsha	"	30.05	41		se	2	b
Shanghai	"	30.08	47		se	3	by
Gutzlaff	"	30.08	47		n	1	c
Sharp P.	7a	30.08	59		n	2	c
Amoy	6a	30.04	58	88	sse	0	b
Swatow	"	30.07	57	87		2	
Taihoku	5a	30.06			nw	2	
Taichu	"	30.08				0	
Tainan	"	30.06			ne	2	
Koshun	"	30.04			ne	2	
P'dores	"	30.04			n	2	
Canton	6a	30.03	60	94	se	1	b
H'kong	6a	30.02	62	89	e	3	b
Gap Rock	"	29.99			ene	3	c
Macao	"	30.02	62		ene	1	of
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phullen	6a	29.97	64		se	4	c
Tourane	"	29.97	70		s	4	c
C. St. J.	"	29.93	75		ene	4	c
Aparri	"	29.98	71		s	2	b
Manila	"	29.97	67		nne	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.94	77		nne	2	o
Iloilo	9a	29.95	81		ne	1	b
Bacolod	"				nw	1	c
Cebu	"	29.94	84		e	1	c
Labuan	"						

T. F. Claxton, Director

Hongkong, Observatory, Mar. 4th.

T Barometer, reduced to 32 de Fahrenheit on the level of the sea hes, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in d Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of sat the Humidity of air saturated wit being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two po

5 Force of Wind, according to Scale.

State of Weather, b blue tached cloud, d drizzling ra gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o passing showers, q squally, r t thunder, v visibility, w dew

0 Rain in inches, tenths an

METEOROLOG

	Previous Day at 9 p.m.	
Barometer	30.12	
Temperature	68	
Humidity	70	
Wind Direction		
Force		
Weather		
Rain		
Highest open air Temper		
Lowest " "		

H.K. Observatory
T. F. Cl

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Hongkong—Man

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Mar. 14.....CHINA.....	Mar. 16.
Mar. 31.....NILE.....	Apr. 2.

King's Building (opp. Blake Pier).

ue gkong. Mar. 5. Mar. 14. N, 11 tra

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LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	a t. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	noon 14th Mar.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, C'mbo, Port Said, & Marseilles	e pt. H. Powell	about 18th Mar.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, KOBE, MOJI, AND YOKOHAMA	hiva apt. M. Montford R.N.R.	about 6th Mar.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI	evanha apt. W. R. Hicke	about 12th Mar.	Freight & P'sage

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IMPE GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	Steamers.	To sail on
NAPLES, BON, GIER TON, SOUEMEN.	Kleist Capt. L. Maass 17,000	WEDNES, 18th Mar. 10 a.m.
A W TSING-SHAN AND TA ..... YO	Prinz Eitel Friedrich Capt. C. Mundt 16,000	THURS., 5th Mar.
M'LA, BRISNEY AND E	Coblenz Capt. L. Klugkist 6,750	SATUR., 21st Mar. 9 a.m.
K	Coblenz Capt. L. Klugkist 6,750	About THURS., 5th Mar.
, KUDAT & AN	Borneo Capt. J. Koehler	SUNDAY, 8th Mar. 9 a.m.

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OUTWARD.

About		About
ingen	5th Mar.	Norderney .....13th April.
ls.....	16th Mar.	Helgoland .....27th April.
aringen.....	30th Mar.	Borkum.....11th May.

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Rotterdam and men/Hamburg:
Mark about 10th of Mar.

For Havre, Emden and Hamburg Bremen:
Cernis about 5th of May.

Havre, Emden and Hamburg/ remem:
Coetlingen about 28th of Mar.

For Marseilles, Rotterdam and Bremen/Hamburg:
Sigmaringen about 16th of May.

Marseilles, Rotterdam and Bremen/Hamburg:
Tuebingen about 18th of Apr.

For Havre, Emden and Hamburg/ Bremen:
Norderney about 1st of June.

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	Atlantique	23rd Mar.
	Paul Lecat	5th Apr.
MARSEILLE via PORTS	Nera	10th Mar.
	Australien	24th Mar.
	Chili	7th Apr.

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